REGISTERED No. 17— 1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,070.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

No Advertisement is to be inserted for a considerable time specified unless paid for.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The cash for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SHAND, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Colombo	28
„ Ratnagherry	20	„ Galle	29
„ Vingoria	20		Jan. 1875.
„ Goa	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Carwar	21	„ Madras	3
„ Mangalore	22	„ Coconada	5
„ Cannanore	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Calicut	24	„ Calingapatam	7
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	8
„ Aleppee	25	Arrives at CALCUTTA	10
„ Tuticorin	27		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Labuan, Pulang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, CHERIBAR, PASO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILL, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSHEHR	9
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Gundur	23	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	25	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Linga	13
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bahrein	31	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire	31	„ Gundur	19
„ Fao	Jan 2	„ Kurrachee	22
„ Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	25
Arrive BUSHEHR	3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILL, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. AVERY will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

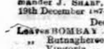
STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. FEAD, will leave on FRIDAY, the 18th December, at 5 P.M. for undermentioned Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Fanjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POOROHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghaline, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of *each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(Including Wines. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,561 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Crockery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI	2,178	400	Dec.	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,924	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,609	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	400	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,245 tons and 400 H. P., Captain E. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Norwegian Mail Steamer HAROLD HAARFAGER, 2,400 Tons, Captain HELTBERG, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL on the 3RD JANUARY, 1875.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

1st Class.....Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.
2nd Class..... „ 300 }

For Freight and Passage, apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. BELL, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, sailing about the 26th instant has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers and carries a Stewardess.

Fare to Liverpool, Rs. 450.

Apply to KING, KING & Co.

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing about 5th January next.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1979 Tons, Captain JOHN D. MAHY will be despatched as above. This steamer was built expressly for the Eastern trade and has exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

Passage Money 1st Class, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which may be had on board.

Apply for Passage to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome 2, 3, and 4, light kerosine oil hanging chandelier lamps, ruby and gilted fancy table lamps of various sorts, wall lamps, large and small size globes, tumblers, &c., &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following varieties of chandeliers, table and wall lamps, &c., &c.

An invoice of kerosine oil 1, 2, 3 and 4 light chandelier lamps, ruby and gilted kerosine oil large and small superior table lamps of various sorts with globe and chimnies, brass hanging lamps and bronze wall lamps with ruby founts and reflectors, spare globes, spare burners of 2/8, 3/8 and 1 inch different sizes, large and small spare founts, &c., &c.

An invoice of large and small size perambulators of different sorts.

Few cases of chimnies of sizes.

6 Dozen superior Japanskins of large sizes.

Sundries consisting of 1 Sewing Machine in good order, brass table time pieces, large and small size pictures, 1 Peona figure under dome, sets of drums, single and double branched wall shades, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey Shirtings, M. dapollams, Jconets, Prints, Dhootics &c.

On account and at risk of Sohora Abdoolla Dawoodjee.

A quantity of gum mastick.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few fresh Dutch cheese.

An English built seasable Landau with a pair of handsome Australian horses can be seen on a day's notice.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their room, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Capital Bay Australian Brougham horse.
1 Jubuljpoor large tent.
2 Do. hill do.
The above tents can be seen on the Esplanade, opposite their rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Tooleedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nanddoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwar, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6915 and 6917 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavaibhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the north by the public road leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a full tone grand square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," as, at Alphius one Circle, on the 3rd floor of Messrs Wheatly, Maddan and Co.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a full toned piano, &c. the property of a Gentleman.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste Bay carriage Horses, &c, at Somerset House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamps, wall geranoles, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Adelphi Hotel.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of S. A. Jossell, Esq.

Full particulars are will be given hereafter,

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built brougham, horse, &c., at Soparebaugh, Parell.

On TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Snider Rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high caste grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, a Surat cow and calf, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Gayer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No. 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kitteridge, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany cane containing Elkington's best silver, with Gallery for 15 persons complete, nearly new, a first-class full size table BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, incluning 2 handsome antiquarium and a fine elephant's tusk, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 35, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain Ostrehan.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

8 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 and 8¼ lbs.
10 „ Grey Madapollams, 8¼ lbs. and 59 inches,
2 Cases White Dimity, 12 yards.
1 „ Coloured Surries, 9 yards.

On account and at the risk of Aga Ali Isphani :—
2 cases of Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Behrend Brothers, in their Godown, No. 1, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, the undermentioned Piece Goods on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Runchordass Veljee—

Ex Duna—

B—4797-811—3 Cases	600 pieces Dyed Cambrics, 7-8 lbs.		
Ex Mirzapore—			
5690-737—15 Bales	900 pieces Grey Shirtings,	No. 898	6 by 39 lbs.
Ex Bokhara—			
5799-816— 6 „	300 ditto	ditto	No. 140 8 by 45 lbs.
Ex Cilla—			
2557- 69—10 „	600 ditto	ditto	No. 296 6¼ by 39 lbs.
Ex Duna—			
4725- 9—1 „	60 ditto	ditto	No. 30 6 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Brigade Office, Aden. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, rising to Rs. 80. For particulars apply to the BRIGADE MAJOR, Aden.

2nd December 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. KING ARTHUR are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School will be held at the Institution at Mahim on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside. The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at Mahim on the same day.

The Proceedings will commence at 4 P.M.

BEST CARRIAGES and Powerful HORSES for HIRE, at the Stables of the Undersigned, at Girgaum, opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co.'s Factory.

AZAVEDO and Co. beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage and support of the Gentry and public in general, and request that they may be favored with orders by the residents of Bombay for the supply of their fine conveyances and horses which are proved to be of such quality by few gentlemen and ladies to whom they were lately supplied.

AZAVEDO & Co.

Girgaum, 16th December 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.—The OIL MILL in connection with the FACTORY at OOMRAWUTTEE being now at work, the Company is in a position to supply pure Linseed, Lillee, Castor, Cotton-seed or Mowhra Oils. Samples may be seen and Orders registered at the Company's Office, No. 23, Apollo Street.

JAMES MELVILLE,
Bombay, 15th December 1874. General Manager.

Xmas Presents

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

SOUVENIRS,

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS

PRIZE AND PRESENTATION.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,

OF WHICH

A SUPERB STOCK

IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 543 of 1874.

ROSE MARY DE GA, wife of NICHOLAS DE GA, by Thomas Phillips of Bombay, having his place of residence in Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, Indo-Britain and next friend of the said NICHOLAS DE GA, the husband of the said ROSE MARY DE GA, of Bombay aforesaid, having his place of residence at Matharpacady outside the Fort, Portuguese inhabitants.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ANNE PENNELL, of Bombay, aforesaid, having her place of residence at Matharpacady outside the Fort, Indo-Britain, and FESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay aforesaid, a Solicitor, Attorney and Proctor of this honorable Court, carrying on business in Oak Lane within the Fort respectively, Executrix and Executor and Trustees of the property of Estates of the late Mrs. Anne Stevens, Mr. Henry Stevens, and Mrs. Eliza Phillips, all of Bombay aforesaid dec-ased, and Caroline Stevens and Anne Stevens respectively daughters of the said Henry Stevens, deceased, residing at Matharpacady outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, minors under the age of ten years and seven years or thereabouts respectively by their guardian *ad litem* Eliza, the wife of Antonio Misquita of Bombay residing at Matharpacady without the Fort, Portuguese Inhabitants.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Seventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three. Notice is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Anne Stevens, late of Bombay Indo Briton, the testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the fifteenth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three or affecting the Estate of Henry Stevens late of Bombay Indo-Briton the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the thirteenth day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight or affecting the Estate of Eliza Phillips, late of Bombay Indo-Briton, the testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the Seventh day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine are hereby required to file such claims in writings in my Office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.—Dated this 11th day of December 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISPLAY of ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, at BAPTY'S. Orders are being registered.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

In packets only, labelled thus :—

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish, and the very Moderate Charges in this Department.

Orders from the Mofussil meet with Special attention, sets of Patterns with our New Instructions for self-measurement, posted on application.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Oxford Cloth—The genuine Cool, Shrinkless and absorbing	36 0	42 0	Fine Long Cloth, with Our Folded Front for Indian Washing, "The Cheapest Shirt in India"	28 0	31 8	Silk and Wool, a very superior Article, plain or tucked 5 ripes, shrunk	52 0	58 0
French printed Cambric with Collars attached	28 0	31 0	The above, with Extra Super long Cloth	31 0	35 0	Six	49 0	55 0
The late 4 Designs			Long Cloth, made as above Cambric Front, and Cuffs	22 8	25 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colors, and Neat Fancy Stripes, very Soft Thoroughly Shrunk		
Printed Cambric a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached	22 8	25 0	Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts	7 8	8 8	Each	11 8	13 0

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS,

Made from Fine Irish Linen.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shakspere, Deep, Per Doz.	6 0	7 0	Harvard, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0	The Harvard and West End, with coloured Tie attached for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8
Shakspere, Moderate	6 0	7 0	Poll Mall, Stand up	6 0	7 0			
West End, Small Turn	6 0	7 0	Military, Small Stand	6 0	7 0			

GENT'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Hemmed and Washed.

GENT'S SIZE.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	GENT'S SIZE.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	LADIES' SIZE.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Fine Lawn, plain or coloured Borders	5 0	6 0	Extra Super, a very special quality	18 0	20 0	Fine hem stitched, a useful quality	7 8	8 0
Irish Cambric, with plain tape, or fancy cord borders, manufactured from the best Flax	10 8	12 0	Fine Irish, with neat coloured Borders	15 8	17 0	Super Irish Cambric, neat tape or fancy cord border	9 0	10 8
	12 8	14 0	French Cambric, hem stitched Border	21 0	24 0		10 8	12 0
	13 8	15 0					13 0	15 8
	15 0	17 0						

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES,

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

HAVE received direct from PARIS a splendid assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES at the following LOW PRICES :—

LADIES' WHITE GLOVES, two buttons	Rs. 2	per pair or Rs. 22	per dozen.
Do. COLOURED do. do.	„ 2-4	„ „ 24	„
Do. SWEDISH do. for riding or outdoor exercise.	„ 2 4	„ „ 24	„
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE GLOVES	„ 2-4	„ „ 24	„
Do. COLOURED do.	„ 2 8	„ „ 27	„

All these Gloves are DOUBLE STITCHED and made on the most APPROVED PRINCIPLE.

CANTON'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS CARDS in almost every DESIGN and STYLE, and varying in price from 2 Annas to Rs. 4, have just been received. For full particulars apply to

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadin s, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Bankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours. Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths. New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Blanket's	each 10 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Overland Suits	25 to 36 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Rezais or Qu lts	5-8 to 10 8	Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„ 5 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Black

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15 DECEMBER 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed very depressed, sales 10,000 bales, Surats to arrive being freely offered at a decline of ¼d. while "spot" quotations showed a reduction of 1/16d. in Fair Dholleras, Fair Oomrawuttees and Mid Orleans.

THIS morning's report is heavy, probable sales 10,000, imports 12 000 bales, New York quotations showing a further decline of ¼ cent per lb. both in ready Cotton and futures. The American figures are as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872
Monday's receipts	41,000	41,000	17,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	9,000	31,000	7,000
3 day's receipts	77,000	65,000	32,000
Exports to U. K.	23,000	37,000	9,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,698,000	1,412,000	1,441,000
Exports to U. K.	646,000	458,000	400,000

Serious complaints are being made about Reuter's telegrams at present, not so much as regards their spot quotations, which are presumably the official figures, but in their failing to give arrival prices which are really the correct indications of the market for Surats. At the moment, although Fair Dholiera is nominally worth 4 15/16d. on the spot, private messages report sellers of January-February delivery at 4¾d., and the result is, that sellers here base their prices on the higher figure—a great disadvantage in a declining market, both to themselves and buyers.

CONSOLS this morning opened at 91¾, a decline of ⅛; and French Rentes at 89; and Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to day there has been a marked reaction, the banks having shown much more anxiety to buy than sell, and closing quotations, give a decline of ¼ per cent. from yesterday. Virtually, there is no change in the position to warrant the reduction more than there was a week ago, except that influences are now actually apparent which at that time were only to be anticipated. We have so frequently of late pointed out the arguments in favour of a low level of Exchange, that a recapitulation now would be needless, but the broad fact remains, that failing an exceptionally active business in exports, everything is in favour of moderate rates throughout the season. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10¼d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 10¾d.	"
Documents do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"

For drafts on Calcutta there is more enquiry, and demand may now be quoted at ¼ and 60 days' sight at 13/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet at unaltered rates.

THE SHARE Market continues remarkably quiet, transactions being of the most limited character, and although we make few changes in quotations, there can be little doubt that the tendency is in favor of a decline.

COTTON to-day has been very irregular. Native dealers are still asking about previous figures, but European agents are offering new crop of Omrawuttee at a reduction of fully Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Even at the reduction however, we are still over Liverpool rates, and sellers must be prepared to lower their demands still further before any extent of business can be done.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but rates are unaltered, say £2-7-6 ready, £2-10. January and £2-12-6 February loading by Canal.

IN PIECE GOODS the business has been very limited. Importers are comparitively firm in asking previous prices, but buyers again show a disposition to hold off in the face of large supplies.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	22 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	132 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723
10,000	500	375	12 p.ct.	Do and Rs. 1 issue	605
1,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
33,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	250	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	375
80,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
100,000	100	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
67,000	250	all	12½ p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE, OTTERCAPS, 582 tons, Captain James Grozier, will sail to-day in ballast for Chittagong.

THE S. S. PEARL, 582 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE SHIP BERTEAUX, 1,622 tons, Captain S. Davis, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 23,124 cwts linseed, 262 cwts rags, and 1,080 cwts cloves.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with the China Mail, Mr. L. R. Fitzgerald, as a passenger for Shanghai, and the following cargo :—1,891 chests opium, 84 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE S. S. PERLWAN, 511tons, Captain B. Cowey, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast ports (December 12th), with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same port, with general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Ethiopia, 2 032 tons, Captain H. J. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel LeMesurier, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Hudson, and forty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 7th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Grant, Mr McIntosh, Mr Mayan, Revd Mr and Mrs Edwards, Mr James, Miss James, Mr Mail, Miss Smith, Miss Peni, Miss Sim, Mrs, Miss and Master Smitheth and infant, and Mr. R. King.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (November 12th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal, with English Mail and the following cargo—9 cases books, 1,208 packages cotton piece goods, 28 bundles hoes, 16 cases boots, 15 cases stationery, 51 packages papers, 46 cases medicine, 12 cases chinaware, 7 cases thread, 10 bundles wire, 185 packages provisions, 12 cases perfumery, 16 cases soap, 64 bales twist, 351 packages beer, 203 packages oilmanstores, 24 cases cochineal, 255 packages wine and spirits, 12 bundles ropes, 17 cases hardware, 2 cases toys, 10 cases candles, 100 cases copper, 25 kegs nails, 65 cases tobacco, 300 boxes specie, and many other packages of merchandise for transhipment for different ports.

THE P. AND O. S. S. KHEDIVE arrived in Madras roads on Thursday morning with the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Mrs Gelton and child, Rev H W Russell, Hon'ble Justice Kernan, Miss Kernan, Miss Tyrd, Miss Carnegie, Mrs Chapman, Dr Druitt, Mr R Wilkins, Lieut C J E Rhemins, and Mrs Vardesjee. From Brindisi—Hon'ble F and Mrs Hobart, Miss Hobart, Miss Dobson, and Mrs Brandt, infant, child, and European female servant. From Venice—Mr and Mrs Kelsall, Lieut-Col Gordon, and Mr Oakes. From Singapore —Capt Vardezas. From Melbourne—Surgeon Major Miller. From Point de Galle—Mr Mayne and native man servant, Capt Vardezas and native female servant. From Southampton to Rangoon—Mrs and Miss MacMahon and 2 infants, and European servant. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Schaich, 2 Misses Schaich, native man servant, Miss Frenchon, Mrs G J Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Westmacott, Mr and Mrs Osmond, Mrs Dampier, 2 Misses Dampier, Mrs Galton's ayah, Mr Jones, Mr Ferguson, Mrs C E Buchland, infant and ayah, Mr Collingwood, Mrs Bennett, Mrs McLeod, Mrs Ives, infant and European servant, Mrs Co ter and child, Miss A McDowell, Miss Barnes Mr Abercrombie, Col and Mrs Richell, Miss B Harrison, Mrs G M Clarke, infant and ayah, Miss Neville, Mrs E Neill, Mrs Watson, 2 infants and ayah, Mr J A Stewart, Mrs Smith's ayah, Mr W F Stewart, Mr J Harrison, Mr A Pattony and Mr D Scott. From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mrs Searle, 2 Misses Searle, Mr Grewson, Mr J B Twing, and Mr T R Cooke.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain G. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with China Mail, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—9 boxes specie, 4 packages curiosities, 2 boxes white copper, 4 boxes weights, 973 packages tea, 303 packages silk, 34 cases glass bangles, 66 boxes silk piece goods, 15 packages brass nails, 36 packages paper, 25 packages umbrellas, 5 packages chinaware, 30 rolls matting, 5 cases vermilion, 125 packages sugar-candy, 6 boxes false pearls, 5 cases indigo, 2 boxes preserves, 10 boxes aniseed, 5 packages earthenware, 200 cases cassia, 5 boxes brass leaves, and 104 packages goods. From Singapore.—30 packages ivory, 76 packages silk, 32 packages benzoin, 117 cases cassia, 31 bags sago, 178 packages nutmegs, 10 packages aniseed, 14 packages wax, 2 packages specie, 4 boxes cigars, 51 packages tea, 20 packages linkin, 1 box gamwood, 369 slabs tin, 370 packages long pepper, 3 packages mace, 25 bags tapioca, 200 packages fire clay and 28 packages cordage. From Calcutta.—1,772 bags rice, 6 boxes cigars, 11 bags long pepper, and 272 bags sugar, andshe brought the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mrs. E. D. Sassoon and two native servants, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ellinwood. From Hongkong—one native. From Singapore—Messrs. Salebhoy, Essof Ailee, and native servant, three natives and a boy, Mr. D. F. Cama, and Mr. Lydeck Habib. From Penang—Mr. W. H. Millett. From Galle—Mr. Walton. From Melbourne—Mrs. Walton. She passed the British ship Stuart Halmeman, on the 12th instant at 1-50 P.M. from London to Bombay 86 days out.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Pehlwan (s)	Cowy	Goa, Dec. 12.
15	Empire (s)	Baker	Southampton, Nov. 12.
	Delta (s)	Lee	Shanghai, Nov. 20.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Nov 19.
	King Arthur (s)	Johnstone	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Lady Dufferin	Fea	Liverpool.
	Duxford	Roberts	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Amirude	Nanoda	Diew.
	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	China, &c.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Malabar Coast.
	Pehwan (s)	Cowy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Berteaux, Davis, to New York.

Barque Otterceps, Grozier, to Chittagong.

The steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Oct. 25 Kwang Tung, s, B. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
Nov 10 Frolic, ship, Bush, from Liverpool.
20 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
20 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
23 Ariadne, G. S. F., Kuhne, from Suez.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
27 Java, ss, Gollards, from Batavia.
27 Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
27 Rhedive, ss, Stewart, from London.
27 Gwal or, ss, Haselwood, from Suez
28 Arabia, ship, Cabaron, from Liverpool.
28 W. G. Russell, ship, John Owen from Cardiff.
28 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
28 Alku, barque, Gustafson, from Cardiff.
28 Canara, ss, Irvine, from London.
29 Geo a, ss, Vilia, from Calcutta.
29 Jeddah, ss, Dobar, from Jeddah.
29 N anza, ss, Fisher, from London.
29 Cathay, ss, Dunbas, from Bombay.
29 Nurse, ss, Cowell from Bombay.
30 Tavoy, ss, Nisbett, from Bombay.
Dec. 1 Armenella, ship, Garrett, from Cardiff.
1 Lapwing, H. M. G. Boat, Sir W. Wiseman, from Pigmeth.
1 Tavoy, ss, Brown, from Glasgow.
2 W. R. Atkinson, ss, Harland, from Colombo.
2 Ryerson, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
22 Java, ss, Gollards, to Amsterdam.
27 Rhedive, ss Stewart, to Calcutta.
28 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Colombo.
28 Ariadne, G. S. Ft. Kuhne, to China.
28 Gwalior, s., Haselwood, to Bombay.
29 Canara, ss, Irvine, to Bombay.
29 Nyanza, ss, Fisher, to Kurrachee.
30 Geneva, ss, Villa, to Geneva.
30 Jeddah, ss, Dobar, to Bombay.
30 Cathay, ss, Dunbas, to Suez.
30 Murcia, ss, Orwell, to Liverpool.
30 Teviot, ss, Nisbett, to Jeddah.
Dec. 2 Frolic, ship Bush, to Akyab.
2 Tavoy, ss, Brown, to Moulmein.
2 W. R. Atkinson, ss, Harland to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bomby.
Kwang Tung S. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
Arabia, ship, Babazon, from Liverpool.
W. G. Russell, ss, John Owen, from Cardiff.
Coconada, ss, Cameron, from Zanzibar.
Alku, barque, Gustafson, to Cardiff.
Nyanza, ss, Fisher, from London, passed out.
Armenella, ship, Garrett, from Cardiff.
Lapwing, H. M. G. Boat, Sir W. Wiseman, from Pigmeth.
Ryerson, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM LONDON

Kingston, 65 cases oilmanstores Hassum Allarakhia and Co; 20 cases sardines, and 25 cases tea de cologne, John S. Elmore & Co.
Lornes 17 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Strathclyde s, 126 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Canara s, 154 cases provisions, Abdo l Hus-sen Esoofally; 20 b xes clocks, Hajee Ossman Tarmahomed; 117 kegs nails, Ameerudin Fazulally.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 25 cases brandy, C E Mitchell & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Winged Hunter, 1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 5 0 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Woodburn s, 1882 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.
Strathclyde s, 28 bales wool, B I S N Co; 163 bales cotton, Seo-derdas Mooljee.
Emblehope s, 320 cases galls, Poonja Jewraz; 64 cwts mayo teeth, and 4 cases ctundoos, Khakeebhoy Nasree; 22 bales wool, Lodhabhoy Khake; 30 bales cotton, Verjee Bhowan; 50 bales cotton, Bhuwanbhoy Dhowanbhoy; 41 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 101 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 381 bales cotton, James Mackintosh; 2 bales wool, A Khungor. Coromandel s, 184 cwts coir yarn, S onderdas Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollnce s, 113 cwts mowdaseed, Abdoola Russool; 9 bales hides, Abdool Russool Abadin.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pollnce s, 4 pots rock oil, 20 packages ginger, and 2 packages cardamoms, Essack Salloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 20 chests opium, Tarachund Luchime Naronjee; 12 chests opium, Kevjaram Guneshdass; 10 chests opium; Dongarseedass Goodrej; 57 chests opium David Sassoon, & Co; 1 chest opium, Gordhundass Vurazlall; 3 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

AFTER being nearly five days beyond the time when she was expected to arrive in Bombay, the P. and O. Company's steamer Tanjore completed her laborious voyage early yesterday morning. No more welcome sound has been heard in this city for a considerable time past than the guns which were fired at daybreak to announce her arrival. The fear that a catastrophe had occurred to the steamer had become general throughout Bombay, and her non-appearance day after day was a topic of general alarm. But now that the steamer has arrived with everybody safe and sound, the feeling which will posses the public mind must be one of indignation against the P. and O. Company. Perhaps the Company is not altogether to blame, as accidents will occur in the best regulated associations, but nevertheless a general expression of regret that the public mail service has latterly become very irregular may well be excused. The first delay of the Tanjore occurred shortly after she left Suez, and nearly twelve hours were lost in repairing the damage. The second occurred when she was about 450 miles from Aden on her way to Bombay, and five days, during which her ordinary speed was reduced a half, were occupied in setting her right again. That the accidents were something which could not have been foreseen is probable from the fact that the voyage of the Tanjore from Southampton to Suez was a fairly good one, and perhaps this opinion was shared by a majority of the passengers, for it will be observed that the complaint which has been forwarded to the directors of the Company in England is by no means unanimously concurred in, if we may judge from the fact that the document is signed by scarcely one half of the full complement of passengers. At the same time, the greatest caution in excusing the present excessive delay must be exercised. Delays have of late been the rule with the Company, and it is doubtful whether they may not all be traced to the one great case of defective machinery or ancient steamers. It would be a mistake to encourage in any way the idea that the mail contract exists simply for the benefit of the P. and O. Company, and that the public who have to pay handsomely that it may be properly carried out, have no rights in the matter. To say the least, it is a surprising coincidence that since the allowance of the concession of permitting the Company to carry the mails through the Suez Canal, delays in the delivery of the English Mail have been frequent and most vexatious. It surely cannot be the case that the concession is such a profitable one that the penalties in force for want of attention to the terms of the contract are a mere bagatelle, and can be of little account in the annual balance sheet.

Among our extracts to-day we print the defence which the P. and O. Company have put forward to excuse the treatment of the Brindisi passengers who were lately brought on to Bombay by the Surat. It is as unsatisfactory a set of excuses as could have been put forward, and we doubt if the Company would not have been better off if they had left the matter alone altogether. *Qui s'excuses s'accuse* has seldom been more fully proved than in this instance. So far as we can understand the Secretary's letter to the *Times*, he thinks that the passengers were very well treated, and had little right to complain of being kept for a week in Suez practically deprived of their liberty. He admits that the management showed want of judgment in not discovering promptly what their duty was when they knew that the Southampton steamer had been detained three whole days in Malta, and that three more days were lost by her on the voyage to Alexandria. The easy way in which three days delay—"only three days delay"—is spoken of by the Secretary must be alarming to those who hope that the P. and O. Company may yet learn the value of time in the transmission of the English mails to India. Brindisi passengers may also take alarm from the way their claims to a speedier trip to India than by Southampton is spoken of. They are told that they must have been fully aware that their outward journey to India from Suez depended on the Southampton steamer, and it is hinted to them that as they do not pay more money to the P. and O. Company than the Southampton passengers, they do not need to expect the P. and O. Company to upset their arrangements (in this case, arrangements means "no arrangements" through the want of judgment of the management) simply to suit *their* confort or convenience. Well, the P. and O. Company are the best judges of the policy they ought to pursue regarding Brindisi passengers, and these will not be slow to make arrangements by which an expensive journey across the Continent may not be made totally useless. But as to the Brindisi mails, the public have a right to be heard. The Secretary says nothing about the Company's obligations to forward the Brindisi mails quicker than they do the Southampton mails, and indeed it might be inferred from his letter that he thinks these ought to be treated just in the same way as the Brindisi passengers—that is, they must be suited to the general arrangements of the Company regarding the Southampton steamers. But we beg to protest against any such idea on the part of the P. and O. Company. The public pay a higher rate of postage on the Brindisi mail because they expect it to travel a week quicker than the mails upon which a much less rate of postage is paid. If Lord John Manners' revised contract with the P. and O. Company does not make this point clear, it ought to be made clear without further delay, even though a new and more expensive contract has to be made. We can scarcely think the P. and O. Company would condescend to take advantage of a mere quibble or carelessly-expressed contract, and we are sure they must have known that it was the expectation of the public and their representatives that the Brindisi mail service should be distinct from the Southampton one in so far as the one should be forwarded a week quicker than the other. We invite the attention of the Director-General of Post Offices in India to this point, and expect him to protest against the P. and O. Company's silence regarding the right of the public to have the Brindisi mail service made certainly not subservient to the convenience of the Company regarding their Southampton service arrangements.

IT is hard to see that any advantage, religious, moral, political, or social, can accrue to Mr. Gladstone, or any one else, from the acrimonious discussion developed out of one unfortunate sentence in his otherwise pacific article on Ritualism. That article was perhaps disappointingly pacific; it avoided with studied purpose all subjects of discussion among high and low Churchmen, and where men expected to find bread in the shape of an exposition of doctrine from the pen of one of the most polished lay-scholars of the day, and a confession of the faith of the ex-Prime Minister, they received the stone of conciliatory remonstrance; and a penetrating appeal to each individual conscience admits that what was necessary and convenient ritual to A, might be colourless dullness to B, who again might be spiritually deceiving himself by a gorgeous panoply of external show into a belief not only that he himself was righteous, but that all others were wicked. And this is true enough. But to put the theory into practice involves the disestablishment of a State Church, and while Mr. Gladstone did not explain his solution of that difficulty, he had involved himself in a new entanglement of controversy by the unfortunate sentence in which he attacked the Papacy. Unfortunate, we say, both because of its inconsistency, and of the results to which it has led—which can only benefit the proprietor of the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Gladstone, of course, had to defend his position, and that, too, not merely against the senile utterances of Pio Nono, but against a scholar not one degree less apt in argument, and perhaps more calm in reason than himself. He endeavoured accordingly to appease the Roman Catholic family by putting it into antagonism with its spiritual Father. Roman Catholics do not choose their own rulers, nor have they any voice in the government of their church; "therefore," says Mr. Gladstone, "in attacking the Pope I am not necessarily "attacking you; on the contrary I rather sympa"thize with you in your helpless condition." But could he expect that this was pouring oil on the troubled waters? or that children, whatever their private opinions of their father's faults, would first allow him to be publicly vilified by an outsider, and then be soothed by being as publicly told that it was not their fault that he was what he was? But for the wrangle over the Falk laws in Germany, and for Mr. Gladstone's ill-advised words, there can be little doubt that if the Pope had ever called upon his children for allegiance against the duly constituted authority of their own land, he would have called in vain. Ever since the proclamation of infallibility, all sensible outsiders have regarded the Papacy as tottering to its fall, but it was reserved for Mr. Gladstone to administer vivifying galvanism, and to retard, probably by centuries, that reunion of Christendom which has been made the subject of so much intercession by men of his own school. The Papacy has had its day, and England owes it no small debt for the advancement, nay the existence of civilization in the earlier Christian centuries. Nor can we, here in India, be blind to the devotion and success of its emissaries, if only we are not too zealously Protestant to be able to admit that Roman Catholicism is a step above heathendom. But it is on its last legs as a political influence, though with memories of Irish elections before us, we no not need the more extraordinary cases suggested by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as occasions on which the allegiance of Roman Catholic might be divided between the Crown and Pope. Indeed, if the word allegiance be interpreted, as well it may, to mean, not allegiance to morality, but allegiance to constitutional authority, then Mr. Gladstone seems to have established his case, and Archbishop Manning's position is as untenable, as the quibbling declarations of Roman Catholic prelates at the time of the passing of the Emancipation bill were worthless, simply because the Pope, whose Infallibility is unquestionable, is not only one of the parties to the contract, but has the full right of defining the interpretation to be put upon its wording. The Archbishop's argument is simply a *tu quoque*. "Our civil "allegiance is as undivided as that of your An"glicans; it is like yours, limited by the recogni"tion of a divine law." But if civil allegiance be understood to mean what it really must be admitted to mean, the Archbishop's statement is not wholly true, nor if it were true, would it be valuable, because to a Roman Catholic divine law means the dictum of the Pope. He can, and in a certain way, does influence the political actions of "good Catholics," and it is not difficult to suppose a case in which the interests of the Pope, and the interests of the Sovereign Power of a country might be diametrically opposed to each other. Moreover, the line of demarcation between spiritual and civil Government, is left to the Pope to draw, and herein appears the worthlessness of the declarations of 1826. Roman Catholics then avowed that the Pope has no right to interfere in the civil government, nor in the civil duties of the king; but what is the worth of a contract, when the definition of its terms is not merely not agreed upon, but is to depend upon the arbitrary opinion of one of the parties concerned? Archbishop Manning, while on the subject of civil allegiance, might, if it had suited him, have made the *tu quoque* more complete, and have pointed to disloyalty in the Anglican Church, members of which have been found, in such questions as the marriage of divorced persons, to cavil against, if not to reject, the law of the land. But as his point was to prove that his own loyalty was as good as that of any Christian, he could afford to criticize the standard to which he appealed.

That Mr. Gladstone is right in the main must be plain even to Roman Catholics, if they can bring themselves to look at the subject calmly. But his inconsistency is patent, and not only to Roman Catholics; in the same breath he complains of Rome having given up her policy of *semper eadem* and of her refurbishing old tools, for omission and commission, in fact, of the same fault. Nor is it quite a true statement, for though the tools may have been out of use they have not been neglected; and as for the *semper eadem*, the theory is old, its enforced acceptance, only, new.

It merely remains for us to consider how Mr. Gladstone came to fire this mine at this quiet moment, and what will be the effect of the explosion on its author. The solution to this question must be sought on the other side of the Irish channel. Mr. Gladstone's change of opinion, for he himself admits that there is a change, dates from the wire-pulling which was put into operation to upset the Irish University Bill. Its motive being exposed, the possible advantage which might have accrued from the change, is reduced to very nearly nil, and it is not surprising to find that nine-tenths of the Irish papers are disgusted, that sober-minded Englishmen are distrustful, and that no one is pleased, except Bismarck, and a few very mild Roman Catholics of Lord Acton's type, whose religion is second to their nationality. But their numbers cannot but be reduced by Mr. Gladstone's attack; they will feel that they must rally round the threatened point, and as a matter of honour defend, instead of standing unconcerned by, the pretensions of the Papacy.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have received some important information regarding the risk of infringing the Native Passenger Act, and we suppose it will act as a caution to the Commanders of Canal and other Steamers. We are informed that the steam ship Muriel, Captain Cowell, which left this port on the 21st ultimo for Liverpool, embarked 40 adult passengers for Aden without having first obtained a certificate from the authorities in Bombay as required by Acts XII. of 1870 and XII. of 1872. The Commander was prosecuted on his arrival at Aden by Captain Thyne, the Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port, before the assistant Resident, and mulcted in the sum of Rs. 1,050. He then went on his way—rejoicing?

At the request of the Government of India, a Special Committee consisting of influential merchants and gentlemen selected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is now sitting in Bombay to consider the revision o the Customs tariff valuations. The Government of India have also, we believe, requested the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to send a representative to sit at Calcutta at the special meeting for the same purpose which will be held during the first week in January. The Special Committee now sitting in Bombay includes Mr. David Watson, of Messrs Watson and Bogle, Mr. Donald Graham, of Messrs Graham and Co., Mr. Otto Nolke, of Messrs Volkart Brothers, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, of Messrs Killick, Nixon, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Mr. Rattonsee Goculdass, Mr. Moosabhoy Tarin, Mr. Hajee Ganal Abadeen, and one or two others. The Special Committee sat on Saturday last for the first time and will sit to-day, and for some time longer until their business is concluded. Results both very important and beneficial to the trade are anticipated from this meeting.

THE DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE result of the enquiries which we have made respecting the delay in the arrival of the Mail by the P. and O. s.s. Tanjore, is that it is entirely owing to breakage of her machinery, and it remains to be seen whether the P. and O. Company will be able to satisfy the public that so great delay should have arisen from this cause, when the nature of the breaks are taken into consideration, and whether they have not been guilty of *lâchez*, first, in sending the ship to sea in her present condition, and, secondly, in allowing their vessels to run on their important service without duplicates of the several portions of their machinery to meet emergencies of this kind. It appears that every thing had gone well with the vessel up to the time of her reaching Suez, and, as far as we have heard, no complaints were raised; the voyage up to that point having been a pleasant and successful one.

On the 27th November, the day the vessel left Suez, however, at about 5 P.M. the first mishap occurred, which was the breaking of the nut of the after high-pressure side-valve, which had been renewed before she left Southampton. There were spare nuts on board, but the thread of the screw on the valve had been injured, and it was necessary to run a new thread upon it and to forge new nuts; this of course occupied considerable time, and it was twelve hours before the engines were fairly at work again. During this time she was for some seven hours under sail alone.

The vessel reached Aden in due course, and left that port again on the 4th instant. At about 5 p.m. of the 7th, when about 450 miles from Aden, the second break-down occurred: this time it was the go-ahead eccentric strap of the after engine which gave way, and we are informed that it is most unusual for a break to occur in this portion of the gear. There was no duplicate on board, and the Engineers were occupied five days in splicing it, which had to be effected by means of plates laid over the two disconnected portions: bolts had to be forged for the purpose, and a number of holes drilled, and with the appliances at their command, this was by no means an easy job for those who had it to accomplish. Immediately after the occurrence of this accident, the after engine was disconnected and the vessel steamed on her course with one engine making about 5½ knots. The repairs completed, both engines were set in motion, though caution had to be exercised for fear of the eccentric carrying away again, and, therefore, they could not be worked up to a high rate of speed; 8½ knots being about the average rate for the remainder of the voyage. A portion of the passengers complain that sufficient diligence was not exercised in executing the repairs, and think that the work should have been carried on night and day. This, however, is a question of endurance, and one, moreover, that could be better determined by practical mechanics than by laymen. We have also heard say that it was a subject of debate with the Directors whether to place the Tanjore under repairs or to send her upon her present voyage, and it is maintained that the vessel was not by any means in a fit state for the service upon which she was despatched.

Another ground of complaint is against the table. It is not said that there is any stint, but that the food is indifferently cooked and served, and that there is beside a want of proper attendance; the number of servants being unequal to the work. It is further said that the pipes leading to the bath rooms and other conveniences are in a state of corrosion, so that water will not flow through them, and that there is a general want of supervision on matters of this kind.

We have said that a portion of the passengers by the Tanjore have uttered these complaints, and we have spoken with others who deny that there is cause for the amount of dissatisfaction that has been expressed, and who are disposed to view the matter in a somewhat different light. However it is reasonable to suppose that some grounds exist, or that so many would not have been found of complaint willing to subscribe to the remonstrance which has been addressed to the Directors of the P. and O. Company, and which we print below.

ON BOARD THE P. AND O. S.S. "TANJORE."

MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

To the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned passengers to Bombay by your steam ship Tanjore have to draw your attention to the delay of four days and a half, beyond the contract time, which has occurred in conveying us to our destination, we not unreasonably expected to be landed in Bombay on the half instant.

We do not propose to enter here into the question whether the two break-downs in the machinery, each one in a different part, were owing to the engines being very old, or owing to mere accident which might have happened to the newest and best constructed engines, but we shall be glad to have your explanation of their cause; whatever it may have been, we think that better provision might have been made in the shape of spare material, appliances, &c., to meet the contingency of such accidents occurring, for instance, on the occasion of the second break-down, new bolts had to be forged, there being no spare ones.

With reference especially to the second break-down, we have to express our astonishment and dissatisfaction at the length of time occupied in effecting the requisite repairs; the accident occurred at about 5 o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 7th instant, and though the damaged part was removed in a few hours and the ship proceeded at little more than one half a fair rate of speed, propelled by the one of the two engines, which were not disabled, yet the repairs were not completed until noon on the following Saturday, the 12th instant; the long hours of the five evenings and nights, succeeding the accident were wholly wasted, no work being done except in the day time; we think that the work should have been carried on night and day un il completed, and believe that had that been done we could have reached Bombay on Sunday the 13th instant.

It would seem, however, that the whole of the delay is not to be attributed solely to the two accidents but to a want of power in the engines; we find that on no day since leaving Aden has the speed attained by the two engines exceeded an average of 8·42 knots per hour; when there was every inducement to put forth the full power of the engines we find that during the 24 hours ending at noon this day the ship has made good a distance of only 183 miles or an average of only 7·62 miles per hour.

We regret to have to add that we have suffered, great discomfort and inconvenience from bad accommodation and inferior food and attendance; we enclose a separate memorandum upon this subject.

We shall be obliged by your addressing any reply you may think fit to make to us through the medium of the *London Times*, to the editor of which paper we have sent a copy of this letter for publication.—We have, &c.

Harrison Trent, Lieut-Col. 18th Lt. Infy.	Sd. E. H. Bradbury, Benga Civil Service.
W. Williamson Surg.-Maj.	L. C. Abott, Bengal Civil Service.
H. Cheesney.	A. B. Chalmers.
A. G. F. Hogg, Major.	C. Powell Lieut., B.S.C.
J. King, B.C.S.	R. S. Hills.
Rob. T. Tasker, Solicitor.	William Rigby.
J. F. Miller Lieut., B.S.C.	G. H. Farran.
Henry A. W. Johnson 51st R. O. Lt.-Infty.	R. P. Nixon merchant.
Francis C. Buchanan.	M. Rayne Sust. Engr., D.P.W.
Henry T. Brown.	Edmund S Hambury.
S. Gilbert Jones.	Wane Prescot.
George J. Swan.	John Warden.
Walker R. Whitelaw.	Ross Thompson Lieutenant 11th Regiment.
C. C. Scott Moncrieff Major, R. E.	Juline Webor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE Cabinet has been hard at work during the past ten or twelve days, and by the end of the month it will have closed its sittings till January. It is too early to forecast the Government programme for the next Session, but there is some ground for believing that outsiders already know what are likely to be the principal measures. We may rest assured that local taxation will form one of the number. This subject is, however, so great and so difficult that it can only be approached by stages, and it is expected that the stage of next Session will be occupied by the passing of a Bill for the appointment of county boards, which shall manage all questions of taxation, and the appoiutment of a commission, which shall travel through the country, and unify the poor law and county areas, and apportion to each board its exact jurisdiction. At present, we have parts of one county overlapping, and, in some cases, entirely surrounded by parts of another county, and the union boundaries are entirely regardless of the boundaries of the counties. The system of county boards has been approved by both Liberal and Conservative measures on this subject, but the primary difficulty has been the arrangement of jurisdiction. The remedy will have to be found by the expected Royal Commission, and though its operation will extend over one or two years, and, therefore, satisfy the easy-going Conservatives, its work may not gratify either them or other people. What Yorkshire men, for instance, will be satisfied if the recommendations of this Commissioner shall tag his parish to some neighbouring county? Yet we must contemplate such arrangements at the very threshold of the subject. The sanitary legislation of the Session is expected to include an effort to purify our rivers, in accordance with a recommendation of the recent Royal Commission. But Conservative Lancashire may object to have its mills interfered with, and any large reform upon this subject is sure to meet with a very violent opposition. It is not expected that the Government will propose any more concessions from imperial to local taxation. The country is delighted with what was done last year for the county police and the pauper lunatics; London and all the large centres of population have benefitted by it to such a degree that each householder feels an apreciable difference in the amount of the local rates. It has afforded another illustration of the tact of the Conservative ministry compared with their opponents. Mr. Gathorne Hardy will have an army bill, and I hear that it will aim at carrying out some of the proposals of the Purchase Commission, and do something also for the Indian Service. I cannot ascertain what will be the scope of the last named feature. It will certainly be unsuccessful if it be based upon the measure which was introduced last year. The Liberals at once detected in that proposal the principle of purchase, and great was the cry against it. The chief expectation relates to Mr. Russell Gurney's Bill upon church discipline and doctrine, the supplemental Bill to that of the last Session which dealt with ritualism. Mr. Gurney and his advisers are already said to be shrinking from the great scheme upon which they have entered, and it is very proable that this measure will deal with nothing more than discipline. It is, I know, a common saying that Parliament can do anything, but I must confess that neither I

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRISONER OF THE AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, 15TH DECEMBER.

The Bandmaster of a European Regiment stationed at Peshawur, who was carried across the frontier by Afridis on Wednesday last, has not yet been surrendered. Negotiations have been opened with the Afridis.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 15TH DECEMBER.

The Obscene Enactments' Repeal Bill was passed to-day at the meeting of the Viceregal Council. Mr. Hobhouse moved the introduction of a Bill to amend the Punjab Laws Act of 1872.

THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy distributed prizes to the pupils of the Martiniere schools this afternoon.

THE CAWNPORE PRISONER.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH DECEMBER.

We are informed that no instructions whatever have been received regarding the disposal of the Cawnpore prisoner by the authorities.

THE KHYBEREES.

The Khybrees are very troublesome on the Peshawur frontier. The Bandmaster of the 72nd Regiment whom they carried off, they still demand a ransom for. The authorities are negotiating.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.

The weather at Madras has moderated. The steamer Khedive has returned and landed her passengers there, all well. She is expected in Calcutta on Thursday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LONDON, 15TH DECEMBER.

At the special request of the India Office, Lord Napier of Magdala has consented to retain the command of the Forces in India for another year.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER LOMBARDY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Lombardy has returned to Southampton greatly damaged. There has been a succession of heavy gales on the English coast, and many disasterous shipwrecks are reported.

TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN, 15TH DECEMBER.

The publication of the Arnim documents has caused a great sensation in Paris, because in his arguments made use of to rebut Count Arnim's defence, Prince Bismark has lengthely demonstrated that Republican France is not dangerous to Germany, but would rather act as a political deterrent than prejudice Monarchical institutions elsewhere.

LONDON, 14TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very depressed. Surats arrivals freely offered at ¼ lower.
The London Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.
Fair Dholleras, 4 15/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92.
Spanish Passive..... 12¾.
Bar Silver ..... 57¾.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Teheran, Parana, Kasghar and Calipso.

YET another misfortune to one of the P. and O. Company's ships! The management here had only just received news of the tardy arrival of the Tanjore, when the wire informed them that the Lombardy, which left Southampton on the 12th instant, was compelled to put back disabled by a tremendous gale on the 13th. The wording of the message leads to the assumption that the position of the ship must have been considered critical, as it concludes "No casualties." The Directors have promptly ordered the Sumatra from Brindisi to Suez in time to take the Lombardy's place, so that the Mail and Brindisi passengers will not be delayed on this occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levee at Rajcote on Saturday the 2nd January.

MR. GRANT DUFF has gone on from Allahabad to Lucknow. Lord Ormond with Captain Duncan and Captain Fellowes have left Allahabad for Calcutta.

THE election of coroner for Central Middlesex on the 12th November, resulted in the success of Dr. Hardwicke, the numbers at the close of the poll being for Dr. Hardwicke 1,164, and for Mr. Boulton 818.

The *Lancet* announces that Sir J. Ranald Martin has tendered his resignation of the appointment that he has so long and honourably held at the India Office, and adds:—We are glad to state, however, that Sir Ranald seeks his well-earned repose from official duties while yet in good health.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, the Lahore paper hears, will reach Lahore about the 7th January. He may then go on to Rawulpindi to the Camp of Exercise, and meet Lord Napier of Magdala there, but after that, he will go down via Mooltan to Sind, and after inspection of the troops there, will return to Bombay.

NOTICE has been issued from the Admiralty Office to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on the 22nd October, 1873, by Her Majesty's ship Vulture, was to commence on Tuesday, the 24th November.

IN mentioning that Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan had been summoned to Calcutta to consult with the Viceroy and Sir W. Merewether on Khelat affairs, *Indian Public Opinion* says:—"We believe that had the Sind authorities acted on Captain Sandeman's advice some time ago, there would not be the necessity for this conference; but they did otherwise, and the consequences have been those foretold by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, whose advice was two years ago disregarded."

A REPORT is circulating that the Archbishop of Canterbury has never been baptised. Long ago the same charge was made against Archbishop Tillotson, the "undipped John" of many rude ballads. The best of it is that the Primate being too indignant to make any reply, the Ritualists point to his silence and gravely hint that there must be some foundation for the story. There is never any smoke without fire, they urge, following the analogy of a proverb which would compel us to believe everybody who had been accused to be at least partially guilty.

BOMBAY is about to be illumined by a new daily paper of a rather novel kind. The prospectus states that "the most novel feature of this new venture on trial will be the entire absence of any advertisement or any news, &c., &c. It will chiefly devote itself in submitting literary contributions of social, official, political, moral, and humorous subjects written in a racy and able style which shall draw the attention of and perusal by the public at large." These are sufficiently startling qualifications for a paper, and we feel we need scarcely mention the further attraction, contained in the fact that it is to be called, "*The Daily Hinter.*"

AN International Geographical Congress is to be held in Paris early in the spring of next year under the Presidency of Vice Admiral Baron de la Roncière le Noury, who has already earned a valuable reputation as President of the French Geographical Society. The Committee of the Congress invite contributions and visitors from all parts of the world. Here is an opportunity for Indian *Savants*. Full information about the Congress will be supplied by M. de Bousignac, the French Consul in Bombay, to any one who may be desirous of attending at it or of being represented at it by some treatise or scientific apparatus connected either with geography or astronomy.

THE Cabinet arrived at the determination to fit out an Arctic Expedition on Thursday, the 12th, so that too much importance should not be assigned to the influence of expressions of opinion subsequently published. The Admiralty have entered warmly into the matter, and have determined that everything that care and skill can do towards equipping the exploring vessels shall be done; but no part of the expense will appear on the Naval estimates, the whole will be borne by the Treasury. A number of officers have already volunteered, and the general eagerness to join shows that the conclusion at which the Ministers have arrived is as likely to prove as beneficial to the Navy as to Science. It is rumoured that Capt. Markham, R. N., who, our readers may remember, made a voyage, some time ago, to Baffin's Bay, in the Dundee whaler, Arctic, will command the one of the two vessels which will perform the actual work of exploration, while the other will be anchored at the furthest secure point, and serve as a basis of operations.

IT seems (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that the Egyptian troops have conquered Darfur, and have taken possession of the country. If the report be well founded—(and if not, it doubtless only anticipates the result of the campaign by a few days)—a rich and of course a tax producing province has been added to Egyptian territory; and therewith, no doubt, the real object of the expedition has been gained. That the slave trade, or rather the worst horrors of that traffic, will be gradually abolished as a consequence of this enterprise we may fairly hope; that the Viceroy desires to mitigate its severities at least, cannot be doubted; but also it cannot be doubted that the substantial end and object of the campaign was to annex territory for the sake of extending the tax-paying area of the Egyptian Government, to open better and safer communications for trade, and to enlarge the commerce of the country. And so far, at any rate, the enterprise is pretty sure to be successful. If, at the same time, the conquest of Darfur does anything to narrow the ground of tribal warfare and to diminish the horrors of slave catching, its justification will be complete.

THE *London Gazette* of the 20th November intimates that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant (now Captain) Mark Severs Bell, of the Royal Engineers, for his gallant and distinguished conduct during the late Ashanti War. The particular act of Bravery for which he has been recommended is as follows:—At the battle of Ordahsu, on the 4th February, 1874, whilst serving under the immediate orders of Colonel Sir John Chetham McLeod, K.C B., of the 42nd Regiment, who commanded the advanced Guard, Sir John McLeod, was an eye witness of his gallant and distinguished conduct on the occasion, and considers that this Officer's fearless and resolute bearing, being always in the front, urging on and encouraging an unarmed working party of Fantee labourers, who were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy, but to the wild and irregular fire of the Native Troops in the rear, contributed very materially to the success of the day. By his example, he made these men do what no European party was ever required to do in warfare, namely, to work under fire in the face of the enemy without a covering party.

A SERIES of Royal ordinances lately issued at Munich to extend the system of tribunals of honour used in all Prussian regiments to Bavarian officers enables the military principles under which these peculiar courts act to be studied with great clearness. The King desires that the tribunal of honour to be instituted in every regiment is to be considered as the organ of the commanding officer, and not as an independent machine. Its original function in case of a report of discreditable conduct is simply to furnish him with its opinion as to whether the case is a proper one to come before it. If he does not choose to act on the view that it is so, the matter is to be forthwith dropped. If he agrees that it should be inquired into, the court is then to proceed to take the necessary action, hear evidence, and decide what is to be done, certain grave cases of breaches of discipline only being reserved for which a court-martial might be necessary, as these are beyond the province of the courts. Officers whose conduct has come before the tribunal are to be taken off all duty, and, in fact, placed in open arrest for the time being; so as to deprive them of any pretext for pursuing their own quarrel further without the leave of the tribunal of honour.

SINCE the Franco-German war the Germans seem to have become very much, though not unduly, ashamed of the number of French words employed by them, often very absurdly, both in their spoken and written language; and we are not astonished to find Professor Brandstater announcing a work on "Gallicisms" in the German Literary Language, with especial regard to our late-t works in the department of belles lettres." The authors of the Prussian official history of the campaign in France have been praised for never employing French military expressions when German equivalents for them could be found; and if serious German writers abstain from the use of French words, whether in their original or in their Germanized form, and if German satirical writers, according to their present fashion, introduce contemptuously, in connection with inferior personages, such expressions as "*chevalaresque*," "*noblesse*," "*genereuse*," "*adieu*," there seems to be no reason why German literature should not, in time, free itself from the plague of French words now extended over it. Professor Brandstater describes his work as "a patriotic undertaking in the best sense of the word;" but it is, of course, the fault of his own country men alone that he should ever have had to engage in it.

THAT home sympathies are partially in favour of Mr. Meares is shown to some extent by the following comments which appear in *Vanity Fair*:—"A delicious legal opinion has just been published on the case of Mr. Gerald Meares, a gentleman who has been sentenced—most unjustly, as it appears—to two months' hard labour by a Calcutta Court for assaulting a native. The opinion is signed by Mr. Westlake, Q.C., and Mr. R. V. Doyne, names eminent in the profession. The second paragraph states that 'the conviction of Mr. Meares was *not* proper on the evidence.' The third paragraph informs Mr. Meares's solicitors that '*no* appeal lies in this case.' A beautiful and logical sequel, eminently creditable to English law. Every day this sort of answers issue from the Temple or from Lincoln's Inn, and carry despair into the hearts of men who had been educated to believe in their country's justice as something sacred. And the cruel tidings which take away hope must be paid for. Probably there was never yet a nation which looked with more complacency on rotten institutions than our own. We quietly tell a man that he has suffered grievous wrong, that he has no remedy, that he must pay us for our information, and that he may join us in a pœan on British freedom and good government. And for moneyed men Britain is undoubtedly the land of freedom. Sharp German and American financiers know it well. Privileges, too, are free to give preposterous decisions without fear of appeal. Working men also are free to beat in their wives' heads with the fire-irons. And Mr. Meares is quite free to hold his tongue when he comes out of prison—a course which will save him much trouble."

THE churches of the Armenian Catholic community are, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Turkish Government in regard to the schism in that body, being delivered one after another into the hands of the anti-Hassounists. Besides the transfer of the churches at Broussa, at Angora, and at Trebizond, similar proceedings have now been taken at Erzeroum. On the 19th ult. two anti-Hassounist priests arrived at Erzeroum with a firman authorizing them to take possession of the episcopal palace and of the churches belonging to the Armenian Catholics. The vali, who had already received his instructions from the Porte, sent for the bishop and ordered him to give up his palace and the churches in his diocese. The bishop asked for a delay of three days. This request was refused, and the discussion ended by his eminence and several attendant priests being locked up in a room in the pasha's house. The bishop being thus disposed of, a military force was sent to take possession of the episcopal palace. When the troops arrived at the palace they found it occupied by a mob of about 300 citizens, armed with sticks, who refused to open the doors. The soldiers, however, obtaining an entrance through an adjoining stable, drove out the partisans of Monsignor Hassoun, and subsequently seized the churches. The Hassounists, however, had wisely left their opponents as little booty as possible. The interior of the bishop's palace was literally bare; and the church ornaments and pictures had in like manner mysteriously disappeared. In the meantime there is no news of the bishop, and it is feared that, owing to forgetfulness or some accident, he still remains locked up in the pasha's house.

THERE appears to be a good prospect of a pleasing addition before long to the beasts at the Zoological Gardens. The *New York Herald* announces the arrival at that port of the British ship Scindia, from Calcutta, having on board "one of the most remarkable natural curiosities the world has probably ever seen." It is a short-horned sacred Brahmin bull, born in Nepaul, Northern India, in 1871, and imported by Captain Folger, formerly of New York, but now resident in Calcutta. The bull of itself is a curiosity, but certain peculiarities of its form render it a most singular creature. It is symmetrically formed, with a glossy coat of lawn-coloured hair, but protruding as it were from the left side of the hump on the back of its neck is a wonderful and in nearly all respects regulary shaped human arm. The deltoid and triceps and biceps muscles are well developed, particularly the latter; the joint at the elbow is flexible, the forearm rather attenuated, the wrist as fully flexible as in the human arm proper, while the hand is composed of four distinctly marked fingers, two of them connected together. This unusual appendage to an otherwise well-formed body does not appear to give the bull any inconvenience, but generally hangs listlessly by its side except when the creature is angered or annoyed, when it "ups" with its arm in an instant as though it intended to "strike from the shoulder." The animal enjoys perfect health and a wonderful appetite, nor does it appear in any way injured by its long voyage. It not disposed of at New York, it is to be sent to this country with the view of obtaining for it an asylum in the Zoological Gardens. It has been inspected by various scientific gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn, and is an object of general interest.

It is to be regretted that all our cattle are not provided with a strong arm like this Brahmin bull, which would enable them to pummel the heads of the drovers who twist their tails and otherwise ill-use them.

THE following is a list of the award of prizes at the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition. Viceroy's Prize—To Colonel Fane—No. 39, "The Princess Charlotte in Hongkong Harbour."

Vice President's Prize for a series of four or more water colors—Captain A. Pullan, No. 58, 61, 67, 78 and 82.

Commander-in-Chief's First Prize—Captain Hutchinson, No. 32, "Manisbul Lake Sunset."

Commander-in Chief's Second Prize—Sergeant W. Monnacott, No. 169, "Indian Bazaar Scene."

Hon'ble H. B. Ellis' Prize—No. 104, Mrs. Markby, "View from Dhakuri Benait."

Maharajah of Vizianagram's Prize—No. 231, "Ill timed Gossip," Ramasoona Naidu.

The Committee specially commended No. 204, "Portrait of a Lady," by Hansji Raghunati, and No. 143. "A Purohit; Study from Life." A sketch by Anoda Prasad Bagchi, though excellent, did not fulfil the conditions. There are eight more prizes to be awarded.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 20th Nov. She left Aden on the 4th December at 5 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev Mr and Mrs Spears	Mr Buchanan
Capt and Mrs Fenwick	Lieut Thompson
Mrs Brownlow	Mr Ganley
Miss Melville	Col Trent
Col and Mrs Corbett	Sub Lieut Johnston
Miss Bursey	Mrs Purcell and infant
Mrs Maitland	Miss Abbott
Miss Erskine	Mr Powell
Mr M B Baker	Mr A J Macdonald
Mrs Ducat	Mr Brock
Mrs Lugard and two infants	Miss Alone
Mrs Wilson and infant	Mr West
Mrs Macfadyen	Mr Robinson
Mr Bolton	Mr and Mrs Anderson
Mr Webber	Mr A B and
Colonel Miss Thompson	Mr Hanbury
Lieut Miller	Mrs Priest
Mrs Davis and two infants	Miss Wood
Mr Davis	Mr Lewis
Mr Ritchie	Mr Brooksley
Miss Jeans	Mr Grant
	Mrs Dalrymple.

FROM VENICE.

Col Hancock	Mr and Mrs Walker
Mr Fales	Mr Marrack
Mr Chalmers	Mr Rigby
Mr King	Mr and Mrs Warden.
Mr and Mrs Abbott	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Bradbury	Mr Jones
Mr Layne	Mr Prescott
Mr Hills	Mr Nixon
Dr Williamson	Mr Tasker
Mr Farran	Major Hogg
Major and Miss Moncrieff	Mr M Carnetjee
Mr Whitelaw	Mr Weber
Mr Swann	Mr Casperey.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE AT JAMALPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP JAMALPORE, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE have been during the week public amusements such as theatricals, a fancy fair, fancy dress ball, cricket, &c., which I have not had time to describe. The ball, on the evening of 10th, was a great success, but there were too few in fancy dress. A Circassian chief and his wife and a Castilian nobleman were well got up and did justice to the characters they represented. Mother Hubbard, Red Riding Hood and Dolly Varden were charming—General Sankey was present till after supper; Colonel Campbell and the E. I. R. Volunteers' old friend Captain Fitzroy Stephen were in the thick of it, dancing up to the last. There were, I suppose, one hundred and twenty present. The fancy fair was to raise funds for some improvements in the Jamalpore church, and the fair vendors netted some six or seven hundred rupees from their gallant protectors and defenders.

The camp is almost deserted to-day, and to-morrow morning will see it clear of all Volunteers and visitors. The meeting is generally considered even by the disappointed and grumblers to have been on the whole a success. The arrangements and rules for the convenience and comfort of all were planned with forethought and carried out with care and intelligence, and Major Le Mesurier and the Committee merit the thanks of the volunteers and visitors. The sanitary arrangements including a liberal supply of clear water, good drainage, and cleanliness, were really everything one could expect. Quarter Master Sergeant Bertram deserves every credit for the labour and care with which he looked after this, not the least important, department. There was every want provided for in camp even to a hospital tent which I am thankful to say was never occupied. The men behaved remarkably well, and I scarcely saw a man even slightly intoxicated. Of course there has been grumbling, and doubtless in some things there were causes for dissatisfaction. For instance it has been remarked that the E. I. Railway Volunteer officers did not come forward as hosts during the meeting. It would seem that many of these officers carry with them on parade and into camp their departmental positions. It would be well if they try more to sink the official in the officer, and endeavour to work in concert better as a body when they meet socially than they are credited with having done during the present camp meeting. Individually, I have heard them all spoken of as good fellows, and probably what was wanted was for one of the principal officers to take some trouble, without any patronizing, in effecting a sociality apparently much wanted in the officers.

The attendance during the Camp, of Volunteers and officers, although not large was, except a couple of corps, as good as the committee expected. The Calcutta Volunteers, a large body numbering upwards of six hundred members, never had more than thirty in Camp, and these except four or five, made a very short stay. I have heard various reasons assigned for their non-attendance, but probably one cause, at all events, was the difficult business one would have in being able to get away from work at this season.

There was every encouragment in the way of liberal prizes, free passes by rail, &c. yet the Calcutta, Punjab, Lucknow and Allahabad Volunteers could not be induced to come to the front.

XVII Match for the Volunteer Guards' Cup took place on 10th inst.: conditions, five shots at 600 yards any position, regulation target.

43 Competitors.

1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by the Madras Volunteer Guard won by
Sergeant Kotkowski 18 points.
2nd Prize, Rs. 90 Vol. Patterson, E. I. R. V. 16 points.
3rd Prize, Rs. 80 Serjt. Chase, E. I. R. V. 15 points.

XVIII match came off same day. Conditions 10 shots skirmishing, regulation target distance between two and four hundred yards.

1st Prize, Rs. 100, Lieut. Godfrey 25th Regt., 36 points.
2nd prize, Rs. 80, Lieut. Rickie E. I. R. Volunteer, 36 points.
3rd prize, Rs. 50, King E. I. R. Volunteer, 34 points.
4th prize, Rs 30, Corporal Wrack E. I. R. Volunteer, 32 points.
5th prize, Rs. 20, Langham E. I. R. Volunteer, 28 points.
Yesterday 11th, match XIX. all comers, was shot. 7 shots at 400 yards, Wimbledon target.
1. Capt. Kerr, 3rd Buffs, Rs. 200, 26 points.
2. Sergt. Kotkowski, E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 120 26 points.
3. Corpl. Porter, E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 80, 24 points.
4. Lieut. Woodhouse, 9th N.I., Rs. 70, 24 points.
5. Corpl. Wrack, E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 60, 24 points.

54 Competitors.

On same day match XX. Bangalore Cup presented by the officers of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, came off. 7 shots at 200 yards, standing, Wimbledon target.
1. Sergt. Dale, E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 120, 24 points.
2. E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 90, 23 points.
3. Lougran Ellis, Nynee Tal, Vol. Rs. 80, 22 points.
4. Sergt. Chase, E. I. R. Volunteers, Rs. 60, 22 points.
5. Corpl. Porter, E.I.R. Volunteers, Rs. 40, 21 points.

35 Competitors.

To-day a friendly match for Rs 100 was shot between ten Volunteers and ten Sergeant Instructors.

10 shots at 300 yards standing and ten shots at 400 any position. The Volunteers scored 494 points, and the Sergeants 487 points, so the Sergeants were beaten.

Another and the last of the meeting was shot for by the Sergeant Instructors among themselves for Rs 300 presented by the fund. 7 shots at 400 yards.

The winners were:—
1. Serjt. Maguire, 25 points, Rs. 90.
2. Serjt. O'Callaghan, 24 points, Rs. 60.
3. Serjt. Anster, 24 points, Rs. 50.
4. Serjt. Mancell, 24 points, Rs. 40.
5. Serjt. Rawlins, 23 points, Rs. 30.
6. Serjt. Beenham, 22 points, Rs. 20.
7. Qr.-Mr. Serjt. Bartram, 21 points, Rs. 10.

14 Competitors.

Mr. C. B. LeMesurier, Captain in the Volunteers, and District Engineer, E. I. R., goes to the Chord line to take up Mr. Walter Burns' place when that gentleman goes to Calcutta to officiate as Chief Engineer for Mr. Sibley. With this scrap of local news I must close my Jamalpore correspondence.

OPENING OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE opening of the seventh annual Fine Arts Exhibition took place this afternoon in the Indian Museum new building. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. At half past four o'clock the Viceroy, attended by his usual staff, arrived at the entrance door of the Exhibition, where he was received by Sir Richard Temple, the Vice President, and the several members of the Committee at present in Calcutta. At the head of the North West Room (not a very large one for the Museum) which is entirely set apart to oil paintings, surrounded by the goodly company present, His Excellency took his seat, when the Vice President, Sir Richard Temple, emerged from the throng and spoke as follows:—

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have now, on behalf of the Committee, to request your Lordship to open this Exhibition. As this exhibition has been held in continuation of the annual exhibitions at Simla, it may now be considered the seventh of the series—the seventh exhibition that has been opened in this country. That being the case, it may be desirable to observe for a moment the progress of affairs. During the first four years, from 1868 to 1871, we exhibited on an average 67 oil paintings—in 1871, 30; in 1872, 46; in 1873, 57; and now we exhibit 110. But this apparently statistical success must not be taken too seriously, inasmuch as the oil paintings in Simla were all painted fresh for those special occasions; whereas on this occasion, a large number of contributions have been lent, and more especially by your Lordship from Government House. During the first four years we exhibited on an average 211 water colors—in 1871, 183; in 1872; 148, in 1873; 173, in 1874; 198, and now we are exhibiting 280. There again the success will appear to be very considerable; but whereas at Simla all the water colors exhibited were freshly painted for each occasion, here in Calcutta, though there are many pictures newly painted, a great number have been lent by private individuals, among whom your Lordship stands conspicuous. Well, the total number on this occasion is 308, which compares very favourably with the total numbers of the past three years, which have been 289, 248, and 267, respectively, and now 308. So far the total is very satisfactory, with the reservation which I have just mentioned, namely, that all these pictures are not freshly painted. But the fact is that this exhibition which is open to-day is not quite complete, as there are a great many cases still remaining to be opened, which contain valuable contributions. Before the exhibition is closed, will rise from 308 to a figure about 500. In that case the catalogues which we have distributed to-day will have to be revised; but there is no need for alarm about that, because we will distribute fresh catalogues and free of charge to contributors. On former occasions, I always had the satisfaction of announcing that there was a small but modest balance by way of surplus, and what is important above all things, I have again to announce that, on this occasion, there is the modest but respectable balance of 55 Rs. Whether we shall succeed in obtaining a similar balance this year depends upon circumstances; but when I see so large a number of ladies and gentlemen present to-day, it appears to me that it augers well for the financial success of this exhibition. (Hear hear) I have now to read the names of some of the gentlemen who have won prizes; and I must here again explain, that owing to the lateness of the arrival of so many pictures, we have been unable to make all the awards. But those that we have made, I will now mention to you. Your Lordship's own prize has been won by Colonel Walter Fane, who, on this occasion, has vindicated the proud position which he holds of being the very greatest and best of Anglo-Indian amateurs. The Society's first prize for the best oil painting, has been won by Mr. G. G. Palmer, of the Surveyor General's Office. The Vice-President's, that is my own prize, for the best series of not less than four water colour sketches, measuring from not less than 7 by 10 inches each, has been won by Capt Ayrton Pullan. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first prize for a composition by a commissioned officer, in oil or water colors, has been won by Captain Hutchinson. That these two rather distinguished prizes should have been won by two gentlemen who have not on previous occasions succeeded in obtaining such a degree of honour is very satisfactory, as showing that these exhibitions are inducing our fellow-labourers to study and improve. Mr. Ellis' prize has been won by Mrs. Markby. As this is her first appearance on this occasion, I am sure she will be hailed with the greatest joy by all those who follow the art of painting. The prize of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram for the best picture by a native artist, amateur or professional, has been won by Ramaswami Naidu, of the Bombay School of Arts. There are several other prizes yet to be awarded. The number of prizes in the list is large, the total being 14, and I have only read out the names of 5. I hope upon some future day visitors will be able to see that all the awards have been made. Besides those whose names are included in the prize list, there are still several old favourites of the Simla exhibitions whose works are visible on the walls, conspicuous among them being Colonel Baigrie, who has furnished two pictures. There are also several comparatively new friends—such as Mr. Molloy, Mr. Woodhouse, and Mr. Sterndale. Among the ladies, too, we still have Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Graham, and Mrs. Turnbull. We have to lament the absence of one of our most distinguished lady contributors, who is now in England, and there is only one small picture, which has been lent by one of her friends. We have also to grieve for the loss by death of one of our lady contributors, whose beautiful works, both in landscape and figures, I am sure all must be enshrined in the recollection of all those who visited the Simla exhibitions. From the ranks of the army, we have the names of Lieutenant-Colonels Moore, Bruce, and others. We have also to acknowledge the great assistance derived from the works of several artists, among whom I may mention Mr. Lear, Mr. Grant, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Schaumburg. I must apologize to my fellow workers for having painted nothing myself on this occasion. As your Lordship knows, I have very little leisure or time now for such work. Still, by way of contributing my slender mite, I have displayed such poor sketches as I could find in my portfolio—sketches done in former years. I am sure that all present will be glad to be conscious of the obligations we are under to several gentlemen who have by their labors and alacrity done much towards obtaining the successful results of this exhibition. In this connection I may mention our excellent Secretary, Mr. Locke, Major Luard, Mr. Broughton, and Mr. Ellis. Your Lordship will recollect when in Simla I announced that I would no longer continue to hold the office of Vice-President, and I commended the work to be carried on by Mr. Ellis. In spite of what I then announced, I have appeared again quite unexpectedly, but really it is Mr. Ellis who has done the work and not I. I may lastly mention that this exhibition is distinguished in comparison with former exhibitions by the appearance of so many works by our native fellow subjects from Bengal. It is peculiarly satisfactory to mention that we have three distinguished contributors from the natives of Bengal, namely, Guru Chunder Chatterjee, Murris Chunder Khan, and Annoda Persaud Bayjee. From Bombay, too, we have a long and distinguished list, the names of the contributors being Ramaswami Naidu, Hunogi Raghunati, Hirjibhai Hormusjee, Narayen Kooshova, Pestonjee Bomanjee, and Jeras Bagchy. From Madras, I regret to say, we have not received any contributions. But the appearance of so many pictures by natives on this occasion, is a remarkable feature of this exhibition. It is observable, however, that their works chiefly consist of figures. They have apparently not done anything or very little in the way of landscapes. I earnestly recommend landscape painting to them. If they will only study the external beauties spread before them in this native land, I am sure they will derive both pleasure and instruction. I hope that the success which has attended Mr. Lock's efforts in the School of Arts, may induce my friend opposite, Mr. Atkinson, the Director of Public Institution, to introduce this as a branch of study. It is well that the rising generation should, from the time they enter College, by the exhibition of works of art, learn to see all objects of external nature portrayed tastefully and beautifully, so that while their reasons are cultivated, their imaginations may be improved. Now, in conclusion I think we may congratulate the Committee on these beautiful rooms being opened. It is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Smith, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Stewart of the P. W. D. that these rooms have now been got ready. I have no doubt you will observe that the light is well diffused. These spacious windows cast a profusion of light, which enables the pictures to be seen to considerable advantage. I am sure there is no contributor in Simla who has ever been so fortunate in obtaining such good light as is available for your inspection to-day. In conclusion I will say that it is peculiarly satisfactory to us that in this museum building which is an Imperial one, and which is being built by the Government of Bengal for the Government of India, we should at this early period be enabled to welcome your Lordship as the highest representative of Her Majesty in India on this occasion. I have now to request your Lordship to declare the exhibition open.

His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Sir Richard Temple, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great satisfaction to preside again on an occasion of this kind, and also to see Sir Richard Temple occupying his old position in bringing before you the progress of the Exhibition from year to year, and to find that his report is so satisfactory on the present occasion. We all, I am sure, join in what Sir Richard Temple has said, in giving our thanks to Mr. Smyth for the manner in which the building has been prepared, and to the Secretary, Mr. Locke, for the way in which, under great pressure, he has arranged for the opening of the Exhibition to-day. With regard to light, the present Exhibition is far better off than any exhibition I have seen since I have been in India.

As far as the pictures are concerned, you have heard from Sir Richard Temple, who is a far higher authority in these matters than I can pretend to be, the names of those who have received prizes, and your attention has also been drawn to the merits of the different works of art. As far as I can offer an opinion, I would say that this exhibition shows, even in the new pictures, rather a superiority over the exhibition of last year, and is quite up to the standard of the exhibition of the year before. To amateurs in India therefore there need be no grounds for discouragement, for I do not suppose that there is any city in Europe where you would see better amateur paintings than are exhibited here to-day. I am very glad to be able to congratulate Colonel Fane on again winning my prize for the best water colour subject. I do not know whether he is here at present, but in any case I shall say that I should feel very much inclined to handicap him on the next occasion. I think it is only fair that whoever has won the first prize twice should produce two of the best pictures in order to win the prize a third time. Perhaps next year we shall have to consider whether some kind of weight should not be carried by one who has distinguished himself by winning on two several occasions the first prize for water colors in India. I will not say anything about the other portions of the exhibition because Sir Richard Temple has already told you everything. One thing, however, I ought to say, namely, that it is unfortunate that Sir Richard Temple has not been in a position to compete for the prizes, for any one who could have seen not only those drawings which are so much admired on the walls here to-day, but also the series of pictures which adorn his sketch book, would conclude that they possess merits in no way inferior to the best sketches produced here to-day (applause) certainly the exhibition on the whole is a very pleasing sight. We have a collection of works of art which have been lent by different residents here to the Fine Art Exhibition, and in what Sir Richard Temple has said respecting the great advance shown by natives of India in contributing their works on this occasion I entirely agree. It only, in my opinion, requires time, attention, and perseverance to produce a fine School of Art among the natives of India in all parts of the country, and I think my anticipations, and of all those who pay attention to this particular branch of Education, will be satisfied in looking at the promising future which is here indicated to-day for native Art in India. There are some portraits by native Artists of very considerable merit, and although not much attention has been paid to landscape drawing, there are fine sketches of different scenes of Indian life which do the Artists that painted them great credit. It certainly is a great pleasure to see the Museum building open; and when I entered the room and saw how the exhibition was situated, it struck me that it might not be impossible that in the disposal of this building, extensive as it is, there might be found some place, at any rate for a time, more permanent in which the present exhibition of pictures might be placed. It seems to me to be rather a discredit to the Government of India that no attempt should have been made up to the present time to establish something like a National Gallery in India. It would require time no doubt to obtain a collection of valuable and interesting paintings; but everything must have a beginning; the National Gallery in England is very little older than I myself am, whereas it now has something like a collection of a thousand pictures of the highest class, and of great usefulness to Art education in England. I therefore think that it would be a very fitting opportunity for some of those who take an interest in Art Education in India to consider some plan for inaugurating an Association of the nature of Trustees of a National Gallery who might be charged with the custody of works of art to be purchased from time to time by the funds that might be contributed by Government, and also of works of art which might be presented to the State by persons who wish to encourage Art education in India. It is a very remarkable thing that out of the thousand works of Art that are in the National Gallery at least half, or the best portion of the whole number—certainly not the least valuable portion—have been presented from time to time by private owners. I was certainly rather surprised at seeing here to day so many works of art, some of them of a high order, that are in the possession of gentlemen in Calcutta. I have no doubt that as time goes on if such an Institution of Trustees of a National Gallery was to be introduced, there would be found men who would be very glad to contribute either by loan, bequest, or gift, works of art to make such a collection. India is of course a country in which pictures require a good deal of care for their preservation, and that goes very much against having valuable works of art in a gallery of this kind. But although we need not be ambitious in this respect, at any rate we might do something towards obtaining excellent copies of some of the best works of the painters in Italy and elsewhere. It certainly would not be difficult nor expensive to collect casts of the principal works of statuary in different parts of the world which would be of great value in assisting the study of art in India. I will not say anything further at the present moment, but I could not resist in looking round at these rooms, and seeing the great progress which is shown, in native arts, to point out in what way it strikes me that a permanent advance migh be made, and to express my hope that before we meet again something will be done in the direction I have indicated (Applause.) His Excellency then declared the Exhibition to be open.

A general account of the pictures exhibited will follow hereafter.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 11TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather is cool and bracing. Thermometer at 7 a.m. 62 degrees. High winds prevail throughout the day, which keep the temperature so agreeable that pedestrian exercise is sought for by those who can afford time to indulge in it.

THE AGENCY.

It is said that there are likely to be some very wholesome and necessary changes affected in the vernacular establishment of the agency, in consequence of the very ugly rumours that have for some months past been afloat in connection with certain members of the establishment. Mr. Peile, than whom a more acute conscientious and able officer, could not have been selected to fill such a responsible post, seems to be fully alive to the necessity there exists of cleansing the Augean stable of the Agency, and will, I hear, devote himself to the duty, so soon as the legacy left him by Colonel Anderson in the shape of arrears has been disposed of and adjusted.

A LIBEL CASE.

Parshotum Dhurumsey, a Bhattia, who, a couple of years ago, figured in the local Law Courts in connection with certain Gondal matters, had, it appears, lately been denominated by one of the titled Vakeels, named Sowjee, as being a man whose reputation was worse than that of a murderer; and for using this language, Purshotum considered himself defamed and expressed his intention of filing a prosecution against Sowjee. As, however, the expressions were uttered in Colonel Dr. Anderson's camp, which was then in the limits of the Drangdra State, a question has arisen as to the Court which has jurisdiction in the matter; some alleging that the Drangdra Courts alone had the power. It is now said that Sowjee has offered to soothe the feelings of the offended Purshotum by a *douceur* of Rs. 4,000, the acceptance or otherwise of which, the Bhattia has taken time to consider.

THE MEEANAS OF MALLIA.

This tribe of freebooters, whose head quarters is at Mallia, have lately indulged rather freely in the vocation they have chosen for themselves. Two or three gangs were apprehended and committed for trial at the Sessions Court, where, after a fair and full trial, the charges could not be brought home to all of them, who have

...ibry and others; and have also dis...sal of Seth Gujmull and others v. ...ee Kowar and others.

...s from America of the death and burial ...Tichborne in a desert island in the South ...55. Papers to confirm the story are said ...istence, and the British Consul at New York ...n the necessary steps to elucidate the matter.

Nov. 16 the Bank-rate was raised from 4 to 5 per

The Oriental Gas Company have declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half-year.

The P. and O. Company announce a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the half-year ending Sept. 30.

An Admiralty enquiry is taking place into the system of training cadets for the navy.

In the probable event of the Hon. R. B. Hamilton resigning his seat for Berwickshire, the seat will, it is expected, be contested in the Liberal interest by Sir William Miller, of Manchistoun.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Surg.-Maj. C. G Andrews, Ben. Ret.; Capt. Stanley Bullock, Mad. Ret.; Capt. E. Lowry, Bom. Ret.; Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. Barclay, M.D.; Dr. William Sewell; the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, C.B.; Robert, son of late Sir R. Alexander, Bart., Louisa, daughter of Sir James Carmichael; Edward, son of Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.; Allan, son of Sir T. Fairbairn, Bart.; C. S. Leckie, Esq., formerly of Calcutta; Admiral Sir H. Prescott, G.C.B.; Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S; L. S. Alleyn, Esq., D. L. and J. P. for Somerset; Col. J. Wood, 5th Drag. Guards.

DREADFUL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE CLYDE.

SEVENTEEN lives were lost last night by the running down, off Greenock, of a cutter, on board of which were a number of men-of-war's men. Shortly after six o'clock the boat, which belonged to her Majesty's ship Aurora, the guardship stationed at the tail of the bank, put off from Prince's Pier, and was pulled out in the direction of the war-ship, anchored in the channel about a mile off. When about half the distance had been accomplished, the Dublin steamer Duke of Leinster was seen bearing down upon her. The men in the cutter hoisted a lamp, which was observed by the watch on board the steamer, and the orders "Stop her!" and "Full speed astern!" were successively given. These orders seemed to be instantly obeyed, but with the speed on at the time it was impossible to bring the vessel to a stand. A lamentable collision ensued, the small boat being completely cut in two and 17 men were drowned. The fore part of the boat drifted to one side of the steamer, and the stern portion to the other. A boat was at once manned and put off to the rescue, while two boats were lowered in all haste from the steamer. By these means the following ten men were picked up:—Lieutenant C. H. Witham, James Sharp (engineer), Alfred Clark, John Turner, John Thomas Cliddon, and George Hillman, all seamen; Thomas Edney, John Knox, and William Middleton, boys; and George Pregnell, a marine. Sharp, the engineer, is so dangerously injured that he is not expected to live. The others were all greatly exhausted, some of them having been more or less seriously injured by the collision. Twenty-seven men and boys were known to have been on board the cutter. The following are the names of the drowned: —William Luce, coxswain; Timothy King, William Dearie, Christopher Matthews, George Dobson, George Kelson, Samuel Dunn, Charles Hacke, and Francis Hallatt, seamen; John Gale, Alfred Arnold, and Charles Howes, boys; John Warran, stoker; Albert Baker, marine; William Henry Frethy, armourer's mate; and Fred. Morton, gunner's mate. It is said that no blame can be attached to the Duke of Leinster.—*Globe*, November 12.

EXECUTION OF THE ALDERSHOT MURDERER.

THOMAS SMITH, the private in the 20th Hussars who a few weeks ago deliberately shot Captain Bird, at Aldershot, with his carbine, while at target practice parade, was executed in the County Goal at Winchester on Nov. 16. The prisoner was under a recent statute, tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sent back to Winchester for execution. Since his condemnation it is comforting to be assured, not only that he has admitted his guilt, but expressed the utmost contrition. He received the Sacrament the day previous, and suffered the last preparations with amazing resignation, walking to the scaffold with wonderful calmness. The executioner was a man named Marwood, from Horncastle, who succeeded Calcraft. Since his condemnation he has made a voluntary statement, which was committed to writing. We extract the following passages from it:—"I am aware that nothing can justify the deadly sin I committed in shooting Captain Bird, and I feel that my request to fall out ought to have been granted, especially as I twice asked leave to do so, and I also think that the authority that is committed to non-commissioned officers, and especially to sergeant-majors, ought to be exercised with more care and consideration. If officers were to inquire into the complaints made by sergeant-majors it would give private soldiers more chance to make their own explanations, and I am sure that the life of private soldiers would be happier, as I have known many a man come to grief through being misrepresented. I particularly wish to say that I do not say this to justify what I have done. I only wish to do soldiers some good. I knew that I had no business to do what I have done, but if Captain Bird had been told that I had asked to fall out once before, I feel sure he would have given me permission to do so. Had I not been drunk I should not have done such a deed. I cannot sufficiently thank my relations for all their kindness to me, especially those who procured the counsel who defended me. I pray God to reward them, and pray also their forgiveness for the sin and disgrace brought on them. I also gladly beg to offer my respectful thanks to Captain Bird's father for his great mercy to me in saying he forgave me. I cannot thank him as I would, but I pray God to bless him, and really I did not deserve such kindness from him. I wish I could tell him I bitterly regret causing him such sorrow."

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

At the monthly meeting of the South Shields Local Marine Board, held a few days ago, Mr. Alderman Glover, the chairman, on behalf of the Board of Trade, presented J. W. Horner, a young seaman, whose parents reside at Wingate Colliery, near Ferry-hill, with an aluminium binocular glass, as an acknowledgement of gallant conduct in February last. It will be remembered that the bark Arracan, of Greenock, while on a voyage from Shields to Bombay, with a cargo of coals, took fire on February 17, and on that day she was abandoned by her crew. They took to the boats and endeavoured to make for the Maldive Islands. The boats kept together until March 2, when, on account of the strength of the current, the crews of the boats agreed to separate and to divide the provisions. The master of the vessel took charge of the long boat, the mate took charge of the gig, and the second mate, David Webster, with three men and a boy, the pinnace, and made for the Maldive islands. At the end of two days the pinnace was injured by a heavy sea breaking on board, and could not keep up with the gig, which was shortly lost sight of. The pinnace was kept working to the windward until the 9th of March, by which time the provisions and water had been consumed. Shortly afterwards the men in the boats cast lots as to which man should be killed and eaten, and the lot fell on the lad Horner; but Webster, the second mate, who had been asleep, awoke in time to prevent them from carrying out their purpose. An attempt was made after dark to kill Webster himself, but Horner aroused him from his sleep and saved him. On the following day, while Webster was asleep, a struggle occurred in the boat to get possession of his gun, but he was again awakened in time. Two hours after, the men tried to kill Horner, but Webster threatened to shoot the first man who laid hands on him. Next day they attempted to sink the boat, but Webster and the lad mastered them again, Horner being the mate's trusty ally all the time they were exposed in the boat. An effort was made two days after to sink the boat again, but Webster short a bird, which was devoured by them, and during the next five days they were quieter. They subsisted on barnacles taken from the boat a bottom, and upon sea blubber, for which they dived. Following them five days of quiet, some of the men became delirious and fought a d bit each other, in one of which frays a man cut another over the head with a belaying pin, and blood flowed from the wound, which was caught in a tin and drank by the crew, including the wounded man himself. Horner kept watch with Mr. Webster all the time, and prevented the men from destroying themselves. On the 31st day of exposure, hunger, and suffering in the boat, the men were picked up 600 miles from the land by the ship City of Manchester, Captain Hardie, and were ultimately landed at Calcutta. Webster had been presented with the Albert medal of the second class by the Board of Trade.

THE DETENTION OF PASSENGERS AT SUEZ.

THE secretary to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in a letter to the *Times*, gives the following explanation of the unfortunate delay of six days which recently occurred in the despatch of passengers and mails from Suez:—

It is perfectly well known (writes Mr. Bethune) that such an occurrence has not happened for many years, and it might therefore have been inferred that some unusual cause was at work to disturb the general regularity of the company's somewhat complicated operations.

The cause in question was the outward Southampton mail steamer—the Surat—breaking two of the blades of her screw propeller, and being therefore compelled to dock in Malta for the purpose of repair. This steamer carried the heavy mail and the passengers from Southampton who had to proceed to Bombay along with the Brindisi portion of the traffic, and the junction between the two services is always made at Suez.

The intelligence which the directors had received regarding the movements of the Surat left them in no doubt that she would be repaired so as to start from Malta on Oct. 21, and that the Ceylon, which was to convey her mails and passengers from Suez to Bombay would be enabled to leave Suez on the 26th (which would have been only three days behind time), while the latter steamer, by an extra consumption of fuel, might have been able to make up half this time, thus reducing the delay *en route* to a very small point, notwithstanding the accident referred to.

Unfortunately, subsequent delays occurred, both in the work at Malta and on the voyage thence to Port Said and Suez, which prolonged the time three days further.

The Directors must take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their great obligations to Rear-Admiral Inglefield and the officers of the Malta Government Dockyard for their invaluable assistance in this emergency.

If the Surat's accident had been of a preventable character, the company might have been held to blame, but this was not the case; and however much the Brindisi passengers might have felt annoyed in consequence of this mishap, they were fully aware that their onward journey from Suez was dependent, to a certain extent, on the Southampton steamer.

Their letter would, however, lead to the inference that they paid a higher rate of passage money than the Southampton passengers, and were therefore entitled to exceptional consideration. This was not the case.

The directors freely admit that, if they had not believed that the Surat would have arrived at Port Said so as to insure the departure of the Bombay mails and passengers at the time above stated, they would have applied for the permission of the Postmaster-General to despatch the Brindisi mails and passengers by a special steamer instead of waiting for the arrival of the Surat; but the telegraphic advices from Malta were not such as to render the latter course advisable. The subsequent delay was one which kept the director in suspense from day to day, and would have rendered the despatch of an extra steamer futile. It may also be observed that the despatch of an extra steamer at an intermediate point of a voyage is by no means a simple and easily managed affair, and in this case would certainly have been attended with inconvenience to the general service.

The directors regret that the passengers who had arrived at Suez were kept in suspense at that port instead of having freedom to make any arrangements they might have preferred for visiting Cairo and other places; but, in a very exceptional case of accident such as this, it was impossible to tell what measures would be necessary, and it would, therefore have been unsafe for passengers to be out of the way.

The directors considered it best, therefore, simply to authorise the company's agents to allow all passengers detained in Egypt to remain on board ship at the company's expense.

THE END OF ROGER TICHBORNE.

THE Inman Royal Mail steamer City of Brooklyn, which arrived at Cork on Nov. 17, brings files of New York papers to Nov. 7. The *New York World*, of Nov. 5, contains a letter from Honolulu, dated October 8, stating that and old English sailor has given an apparently truthful statement with reference to the fate of Sir Roger Tichborne, according to which he was buried in a desert island, Sydney Island, in the South Pacific, in 1855. This old sailor, George Claridge by name, bears the reputation, among all who are acquainted with him, of being an upright, truthful person and, withal, a man of deep piety. His ignorance on general topics would utterly preclude the possibility of imposition in his statements here given if any object could exist for deception. It is quite impossible that he could have obtained any knowledge of Sir Roger Tichborne or his family except from the lips of that gentleman himself in the manner he describes. As soon as this matter got abroad Ernest C. Stock, a leading merchant on the Hilo, visited Claridge and exhibited to him a copy of the *Illustrated London News* containing engravings of the Tichborne family. He immediately pointed out the likeness of Sir Roger and exclaimed. "That is the man whom I buried in Sydency Island." This island lies south-east from the island of Rotumah, between 200 and 300 miles, and is occasionally visited by vessels in quest of *beche de mer*. Claridge is one of a thousand of his class of "rovers" who drift about the islands of the Pacific and finally settle down in some chosen haven of rest to spend their old age. His statement is to the following effect:—"In the year 1855, as near as he could remember, he left a ship at Rotumah. After he had been on that island some time a schooner named the Annie, engaged in the *beche de mer* fishery, called there. On going on board Claridge found he was an old mate from home, and that off the River Plate she had picked up a boat containing two men in a famished condition, and they were then on board the schooner. The master of the schooner, a Frenchman, told Claridge that one of the rescued men was an English gentleman, very sick, and that he spoke French as well as himself. Claridge engaged to go in the schooner to take care of the sick gentleman and to help to get a cargo. He thinks this was in the early part of 1855, but does not remember distinctly. The vessel he believes was American, but he remembers no particulars about her, nor the names of any of the crew. Five days after leaving Rotumah they reached Sydney Island, where they found no inhabitants and plenty of *beche de mer*. Claridge, with some natives of Rotumah, went ashore to pursue the fishery, and the sick gentleman, at his own request, was also put on shore, with everything the vessel afforded to add to his comfort. The schooner sailed away, intending to return in a short time, but Claridge has heard no tidings of her from that day to this, and conjectures that she was lost. He was some two years on that island before it was again visited by a vessel. Sometime after landing on the island the sick gentleman said but little to any one, but as he got worse he called Claridge to him and told him that he was near his end, and requested him to procure a quantity from one of the wild birds that frequented the island, to make a pen of. He had a scrap of paper in which had been wrapped a bit of cheese, from the schooner, and on this, with blood from a bird, he wrote something. This paper he gave to Claridge and told him to keep it sacred, and the first ship that came, to have it copied, to keep the original himself but by all means to make it public wheresoever he got to a civilised land. He then informed Claridge that his name was Roger Tichborne. This happened on the tenth or twelfth day after landing on the island. After this the sick man was frequently delirious until he died about the eighteenth day after landing. In his lucid moments he stated that he sailed from Rio in a ship deeply loaded, that she went down in a squall, and that himself and seven others got into a boat which drifted about until all perished except himself and one other person, and that they were forty days in the boat before being picked up. He said that if he could get to Hongkong he should find plenty of friends and money there. His delirium frequently took the form of his father, with whom he appeared to have quarrelled, and he often fancied himself talking to his mother, whom he addressed in French. Claridge kept the paper as directed and showed it to the captain of the ship, who eventually took him from the island. It met with no attention. After getting to Wellington Island a New Bradford boy, named Mandell, copied a part of the writing (some of it being in French), but Claridge does not know what disposition he made of it. Mandell was on the whaling ship Miles Standish, and promised to transmit the paper to the relatives of Tichborne through the first British ship or consul he should meet with. Whether he ever had that opportunity is unknown." The original paper, written by Sir Roger Tichborne, is now in the possession of Claridge. It is a soiled and dilapidated scrap, and the inscription it bears in the blood of a bird has almost completely faded out. The signature, however, can still be traced. The remainder will have to be subjected to some chemical process with great care for restoration sufficiently to be deciphered. The Bacon counsel at this port has already taken steps to secure the statements of Claridge in official form and possession of the paper mentioned. There can be no doubt that some light of a very effective character will now be thrown upon the Tichborne mystery.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

SOME of the German newspapers have expressed indignation at our recent remarks upon the present condition of the press in Germany, and at the denial of its claim to represent the public opinion of the country. But there is abundant evidence that we do not stand alone in accepting Count Arnim's description of the German press as the true one, and that others besides ourselves share his conviction that "public opinion in Germany is for the present in the hands of a *fermier-general*, who has so large a capital at command that no one can withstand him." The correspondents at Berlin of two London newspapers send accounts this morning as to the present condition of the German journals which are curiously in agreement with each other, and from which we are able to form some idea of what "liberty" of the press means under the existing regime. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"Since the new Press Laws were passed by the Reichstag a violent epidemic of Governmental press prosecutions has broken out all over Germany. There is scarcely a province of the Fatherland that has not been visited, more or less severely, by this painful and irritating disorder. Papers that are positively infatuated with Prince Bismarck—papers which consider that eminent statesmen and lieutenant-general to be the incarnation of evil—papers Ultramontane, Lutheran, Rationalistic—papers Conservative, Liberal, Democratic—all have been, with a fine impartiality, assailed by State prosecutions for publishing something, either in the nature of news, quotation, or editorial comment, that has grated upon the sensitive susceptibilities of some Government department or official."

"It is certainly no exaggeration," the writer continues, "to say that journalism is on the whole a good deal worse off under the new Realm Press Law than it was before that measure was accepted by the German Parliament, by a Liberal majority, strange as it sounds, of the National Legislature. Notices of indictment on the part of the State have been dealt out of late to editors of all politics with a freedom and frequency well nigh unprecedented in history. One conspicuous Berlin journal was favoured with no less than fourteen of these communications in a lump the other day."

Passing from these fourteen certificates of the liberty of the press in Germany, let us see what the correspondent of the *Daily News* has to say on the subject. The remarks with which he begins his letter are specially pointed to the Arnim affair. "The prosecutions recently set on foot against certain German journals will enable English readers to understand why the Berlin press has been so very chary of expressing its opinions on the Arnim affair, the reason of this being that the new Press Laws enable Government to crush upon an offensive journal without ceremony. These new laws were voted last May, and the public is just beginning to appreciate the effect of them." Then after setting out the clauses of the new laws under which the prosecutions are instituted, he proceeds to observe that this legislation is stringently enforced, "there being a notable difference in this respect between the action of French and German Ministers." Then follows an interesting account of the process which a German "leader" has to go through before it is considered safe to publish it—how after passing through the editor's hands, "it is overhauled with the keenest scrutiny," first by publisher himself or by his delegate, and then by the printer's delegate, "generally a barrister." We may judge what amount of vigour and frankness is likely to be found in a German "leader" at the conclusion of this process.

But perhaps it will be best to let one of the German newspapers themselves describe the relation between the press and the German Chancellor. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* quotes an extract from a "charmingly good-tempered article" in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, addressed to the "spiritual Hercules of the century," in which he draws a lively word-sketch of the Hercules in his study with a pile of printed forms at his elbow looking over paragraphs marked out in red pencil by his clerks, and filling up form after form (that is, of directions for press prosecutions), "without giving himself time to reflect upon the trouble and annoyance with which each form is freighted." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* exhorts Prince Bismarck to burn his printed forms, as the process of filling them out allows him no time for reflection. "A snatch at the pen, a line, an autograph, and the evil is done; whereas, if one has first to sit down, and then to write or dictate the order that the State attorney in X. shall prosecute the editor Y and the printer Z for impertinence, that is quite a different affair. One reflects, 'Well, I have been vexed, but that can't be helped; and, after all, I am the knob on the very tip of the church spire, so it is very natural that these scrippling fowls should hop round me and crow, and—better let it alone!'" Thus it appears that a German newspaper credits Prince Bismarck with acting in very much the same spirit as we attributed to him. "He is vexed," and immediately launches a thunderbolt at the offender. Sometimes he is vexed with foreign journals, and then he tries whether he cannot extend his authority even to them. He recently attempted to obtain certain information from two Viennese journalists, who declined to furnish it, and upon this "he urged the Austrian Government to the application of compulsory measures (fine and imprisonment) to the gentlemen in question, which might constrain them to make the desired revelations. This the Austrian authorities, however, peremptorily declined to do, drily observing, it is stated, in the reply to the Prussian request, that the points at issue might possibly be uncommonly interesting to Germany, but were not particularly so to Austria; wherefore no compulsory measures whatever could be taken in the matter by this latter."

It is difficult to add anything by way of comment on this last piece of arrogance. Prince Bismarck has evidently conceived the idea that the whole press of Europe should be brought as completely under his thumb as the newspapers of Germany, and that he is to sit supreme at Berlin imposing silence, under pain of fine and imprisonment, upon the whole world.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SAN SEBASTIAN, November 16.

OF all the details which have reached England of the campaign of Guipuzcoa, which has ended so ingloriously for both the combatants, public attention will be arrested most strongly by the history of the incendiarism which has left this beautiful district deserted, and desolated its fair homes.

Those comfortable gentlemen on good terms with the world who frequent the palaces of Pall Mall and St. James's-street, can form but a meagre idea of the frantic intensity which passion can assume among a race of mountaineers, almost cut off from commerce with the world, familiar from their childhood with the records of barbaric warfare waged against the men who are to day their enemies or allies; preserving in the traditions of their family the history of wrongs suffered and done; too ignorant to forgive and too proud to forget; one part of them goaded into blind enthusiasm by a fanatic priesthood and that instinct of personal loyalty which no sovereign can fail to find among the men who dwell upon the land; the other maddened by long months of suffering and oppression, eager with the protracted hope of promised relief, stung with the taints of cowardice, and denounced as impious traitors to the cause of their religion, and rebels to the authority of their Church. Such influences as these would be sufficient to inflame less intense natures than that of the Basques; but they, beyond almost any people, are prone to concentrate a passion strongly and nourish it long. Their hard, rough-hewn faces, and broad, strong forms are not found among races who catch the impressions of a fleeting emotion. These men receive their ideas slowly, but they retain them with a terrible tenacity. They are completely devoid of humour. A Basque is rarely merry, never expansive, but he can love and hate with all the power of a strong will. It was into the hands of such men as these that the flaming sword of vengeance was placed, and men knew little of their natures and less of their own who thought it would be used with moderation.

When General Loma commenced the attack on San Marcos he had directed that all the houses which were deserted, and had served as points of resistance from which the Carlist skirmishers had fired on his men, should be set on fire. Within and without the commencement of the battle the flaming roofs of twenty houses told how his orders had been followed. Most of these houses were set on fire by the soldiers; but within a short time the volunteers attached to the army, men who lived in the district, seized the opportunity to gratify some private vengeance, or to revenge themselves for the long account of suffering and injury they had kept so long against their Carlist enemies, and houses were burnt on every side far beyond the line of march. Some of these had not been deserted by their inhabitants, and it was not pretended they could have afforded a cover to the Carlist troops. On the evening of the first day's battle there was scarcely a house unburnt in all that part of the country from which the advance of the troops had driven the Carlist lines. The General-in-Chief endeavoured to arrest the destruction, which was repeated during the march of the centre division on the second day of the battle between the village of Renteria and the hill of Gainchuzqueta. Arrived at the hill, he ordered all persons who should be found setting fire to houses, or had been proved to have done so without orders, to be seized. This checked the work of destruction, and there was not a single instance of incendiarism in the country between the pass of Gamchuzqueta and the town of Irun. I entered this town before the arrival of the troops, or even before the news of the battle had reached it, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th. At that time some score of houses which had been set on fire during the afternoon were in flames. A Miguelete volunteer passed us on the road with a lighted brand in his hand. He had set alight the eighteenth day after landing. In his lucid moments he stated that he sailed from Rio in a ship deeply loaded, that she went down in a squall, and that himself and seven others got into a boat which drifted about until all perished except himself and one other person, and that they were forty days in the boat before being picked up. He said that if he could get to Hongkong he should find plenty of friends and money there. His delirium frequently took the form of his father, with whom he appeared to have quarrelled, and he often fancied himself talking to his mother, whom he addressed in French. Claridge kept the paper as directed and showed it to the captain of the ship, who eventually took him from the island. It met with no attention. After getting to Wellington Island a New Bradford boy, named Mandell, copied a part of the writing (some of it being in French), but Claridge does not know what disposition he made of it. Mandell was on the whaling ship Miles Standish, and promised to transmit the paper to the relatives of Tichborne through the first British ship or consul he should meet with. Whether he ever had that opportunity is unknown." The original paper, written by Sir Roger Tichborne, is now in the possession of Claridge. It is a soiled and dilapidated scrap, and the inscription it bears in the blood of a bird has almost completely faded out. The signature, however, can still be traced. The remainder will have to be subjected to some chemical process with great care for restoration sufficiently to be deciphered. The Bacon counsel at this port has already taken steps to secure the statements of Claridge in official form and possession of the paper mentioned. There can be no doubt that some light of a very effective character will now be thrown upon the Tichborne mystery.

GENERAL STRACHEY ON THE BREAK OF GAUGE IN INDIA.

THE following letter has been addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

SIR,—A paragraph in your impression of last week proposes to correct errors of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in his comments on the discussions that have taken place about the break of gauge in the Punjab, assigning as a reason for so doing that "so many people are in the habit of depending" on what is said in the newspapers. The same feeling leads me to ask permission to correct the paragraph.

The manner in which my name and opinions are compared with the name and acts of the Duke of Argyll in respect of this matter of the gauge implies a positive knowledge of the existence of some concert between the Duke and myself in the course he pursued in dealing with it. The following expressions can have no other signification:—"The opposition set up by the Duke of Argyll and General Strachey", or "the application of this principle which the late Secretary of State, and General Strachey under him, insisted should begin from Lahore;" or "Lord Salisbury has reversed the hurried decision which his predecessor, following General Strachey's views, made in the last hours of the last Ministry." Those who know anything of the Duke of Argyll, or of me, or of my position at the India Office, or of the part I have taken in what has happened in this matter since I left India more than three years ago, will be aware that the suggestion of the paragraph is preposterous. For the benefit of those who have not such knowledge, but care to be informed on the subject, I give the most explicit denial to the suggestion.

But this is far from being the only inaccuracy contained in the paragraph. It states, or implies, that Lord Mayo, his Government, and the Duke of Argyll were all agreed as to the principle of dispensing with the broad gauge on economical grounds, but that a "difficulty arose on the application of the principle" to the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, the Duke having taken a different view from that of the Supreme Government, and having "insisted" on his own being carried out. Now the truth is that the Supreme Government had, in 1870, with the greatest deliberation settled all these points in complete harmony with the Duke of Argyll; the Governor-General and his Council having decided, without a dissentient voice, that the metre gauge should be adopted in the Punjab; and that after an interval of three years spent in laying down such a railway, the persons forming the Government of India having been changed, the policy of the Government was changed, and the new Government sought to make the Secretary of State change his policy also. The circumstance that one Government should set aside the conclusions of its predecessors is no novelty in the history of India; that in this case "opposition was set up" is certain; but I ask whether it is a correct statement of what took place to attribute the opposition to those who objected to reversing a policy supposed to have been definitively settled after full discussion, and left in full operation for several years?

As to my own share in these transactions, since I left India in 1870, I have had no concern with them, excepting that at the personal request of the Duke of ARGYLL, and altogether extra-officially, I drew up a memorandum in reply to certain objections that had been taken to narrow-gauge railways, in reference to their fitness for carrying troops and military stores, and to the inconvenience of a break of gauge. I gave my opinions on these points at some length, and whether they are conclusive or not, they at any rate appear to myself of sufficient weight to render unnecessary the assumption of "sentimentality" or "temper" to account for my holding them.

It is a well-known rule that you should abuse your adversary when unable to answer his arguments; but surely, Sir, the necessity for this ceases when the decision has been given against him.—I am your obedient servant,

RICHARD STRACHEY.

November 16.

[General Strachey in this letter makes three points against the remarks he complains of. First there is his explicit denial of our suggestion that the Duke of Argyll, in overruling the opinion of Lord Northbrook's Government, "followed General Strachey's views. We are next charged with inaccuracy in our account of the difference which arose between the Duke of Argyll and the Supreme Goverment, inasmuch as we did not state that in 1870 the narrow gauge had been resolved on for the Punjab by both parties. Lastly, General Strachey gives a history of the memorandum he prepared for the Duke of Argyll, and declares it to be unnecessary on our part to accuse him, on account of its opinions, of "sentimentality" or "temper."

On the first head it might be sufficient to observe that our observations were in express correction of a certain letter that appeared to us to take too favourable a view of General Strachey's share in the discussion; and that it was the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* who, in reporting "the general satisfaction" in India at the reversal of the Duke of Argyll's decision, went on to couple with it General Strachey's name by adding, "the case would be sadly misunderstood if that was supposed to indicate a reproach of General Strachey." We have had much talk of his being defeated. He is both right and wrong clearly, therefore, if the *Times* correspondent knew anything of the feeling about him, the reversal of the Duke of Argyll's decision was regarded in India as a defeat of General Strachey. But that there may be no doubt as to whether of Duke of Argyll leaned on his adviser in this matter or not, it will be better to quote a few lines of the despatch in which he forwarded General Strachey's memorandum; as that in which His Grace observes sarcastically to Lord Northbrook of the picture drawn of the consequences of a break of gauge in certain emergencies—"I observe that you carefully guard yourself against being supposed to accept it, by observing that in some particulars it may be liable to modification. How extensive this modification [of the picture] would require to be, is sufficiently proved by the papers (one by General Strachey, the other by Major Williams) which I forward, and which have both been drawn up by my desire. And again, as regards the remaining objection, I do not for a moment doubt that there may be some inconvenience in the mere transfer of troops and stores from one train to another, although Mr. Molesworth has indicated, and General Strachey more clearly described, some of the very simple arrangements by which this inconvenience may be reduced to a minimum." Certainly if there was, as General Strachey declares, no "concert between" the Minister and the General, their opinions ran curiously parallel.

Now as to the alleged inaccuracy of our account of the matter. It is not in the least necessary to go back to 1870 in order to show that in 1873 General Strachey wrote to prove that the break of gauge at Lahore might well be made; that the Duke of Argyll before leaving office in 1874 decided, in accordance with General Strachey's opinion, that it should be made; and that there is now general satisfaction in India that their views have been overruled, and that it is not to be made. That was the pith of our comments, and we see no reason to modify a word of them on this score.

Finally, since General Strachey is displeased at our imputing either sentimentality or temper to himself, we must observe that the expressions certainly applied to him as well as to the Secretary of State; but it was no much to former for writing his too famous memorandum as to the Duke of Argyll for unnecessarily forwarding it to the Supreme Council as a reply to their arguments. Indeed, which was here most to blame, may be best judged from Lord Northbrook's acknowledgment of its contents. "We feel it necessary," concludes the answer of the Viceroy in Council, "not to leave altogether without notice the tone of some parts of the memorandum written by General Strachey with Your Grace has enclosed for our consideration. That memorandum was without doubt intended mainly as a comment on the report prepared by Colonel Roberts. It may have been written more as a confidential one for the use of Your Grace than for our perusal. As, however it has been sent to us, we beg to observe that there remarks in it which advert to the opinions of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in terms, which we venture, to think, are hardly consistent with the position which General Strachey holds." From which observations it is clear, that if we are wrong in believing his tone was very free in the expression of his views and the Duke of Argyll very unwise in the use he made of them, we are not alone in that opinion.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,
Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock of 8-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

SPECIALITIES.
18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

The TIMES says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGE.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.
BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
RUPEE TIFFINS,
Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.
Tiffins sent out. Private Rooms for Families.
W. MAULE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for 1 Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP B